

CURRENT NEWS **EARLY BIRD**

FRIDAY, April 17, 1998

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At Presstime

Cohen urges end to Turkey-Greece dispute

ANKARA, April 17 (Reuters) - U.S. Defense Secretary William Cohen urged Turkey and Greece today to ease tension over Cyprus, but said the bitter dispute would not interfere with possible U.S. arms sales to both NATO allies.

Cohen said at the start of a trip to Europe and the Middle East that Turkey's renewed threat on Tuesday to destroy any Russian-made S-300 anti-aircraft missiles deployed on Cyprus late this year was a "flashpoint" in Greek-Turkish relations over the divided island.

"We would like to see the Greek Cypriots not acquire the Russian missile. We have encouraged the Turkish government to at least restrain the rhetoric with respect to what action they may take," he told reporters flying with him to Turkey before going on to Jordan, Egypt, Israel and Greece.

"I think both countries now realise there is a danger in allowing the rhetoric to get too escalated and they are trying to tone it down ... we hope each will exercise restraint. That (missiles) does present something of a flashpoint in their relations with each other," Cohen said of Greece and Turkey.

Cohen, who held talks with Turkey's Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz shortly after arrival and was meeting later with

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Inspectors Report Lack of Progress in Verifying Iraqi Disarmament

By Barbara Crossette

UNITED NATIONS -- A report by the United Nations chief arms inspector has concluded that Iraq is no closer to meeting the requirements for the lifting of sanctions than it was last fall, when Baghdad began to disrupt efforts to locate and destroy its remaining weapons of mass destruction.

The evidence in the report of Iraq's failure to provide any new information on its weapons, coupled with a new outburst of defiance on Thursday from Baghdad, raises once again the prospect of confrontation between Iraq and the United States, which has twice threatened military action against Iraq for impeding weapons inspections.

The report, by Richard Butler, chairman of the U.N. Special Commission, was turned over to Secretary-General Kofi Annan on Wednesday and is likely to go to the Security

Council by the weekend.

It follows six months of crisis that culminated when Annan made an emergency mission to Baghdad in February to restrain President Saddam Hussein from gutting the arms-inspection process. It apparently concludes that virtually no progress in verifying disarmament has been made.

The council will use the report, which has not been made public, as a basis for deciding by the end of this month whether to ease the tough economic sanctions imposed on Iraq after its invasion of Kuwait in 1990. The sanctions are reviewed every six months.

On Thursday in Baghdad, the Iraqis unexpectedly stepped up pressure to have the sanctions lifted, a move many diplomats here did not expect in earnest until the next sanctions review in October.

"The time has come for lifting the embargo completely and comprehensively," said a statement by both the Revolutionary Command Council, Saddam's inner cabinet, and the president's Baath Party.

The statement, carried by the official Iraqi News Agency, warned of a new crisis if the

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sanctions continued. It said that only "those of ill intentions" wanted the embargo to continue and would be held responsible for "the sin of the deaths of our people."

"Only they, if they oppose the lifting of the sanctions, will bear in addition to the burden of previous crises, the burden of a new crisis and what harm may hit our people," it said.

For nearly six months, an Iraqi threat to stop cooperation with the United Nations and end all inspections in May has hovered over the commission. Baghdad's new warning revives fears that Iraq will break the promise it gave to Annan in February not to set any deadlines for a formal end to inspections.

Asked about the Iraqi threat on Thursday, Annan said he had received no official information that Baghdad had changed its position on compliance in any way.

As many diplomats expected, however, Iraq indicated in the statement that it intended to use the inspections of eight presidential properties in recent weeks to prove that those who thought that weapons or their components would be found there have been proved wrong.

U.N. inspectors have regarded those inspections as preliminary visits to make the point that no buildings will be considered off limits and to survey the sites for possible future inspections.

In Washington, James Rubin, the State Department spokesman, said in an interview that while it was important to have examined the previously off-limits presidential sites, they were not the core issue. The problem remained, he said, that Iraq has not adequately accounted for a range of weapons of mass destruction -- biological, chemical and nuclear -- and missile systems to deliver them.

"We need to bear in mind

that even if the inspections of the palaces went reasonably well, that is not the issue," Rubin said. "The issue is whether Iraq will ever come clean about what they imported and what they destroyed, so that the U.N. can clarify the huge gap between what they think is in Iraq and what Iraq says it can prove has been destroyed."

"This issue is about positive compliance, about coming forward with information that will eliminate the ambiguities that involve huge amounts of material that could make huge amounts of biological and chemical weapons," he added.

The Butler report follows technical surveys that left questions about Iraqi compliance in biological, chemical, nuclear and missile programs. Diplomats and inspectors in Iraq say they found buildings stripped of all equipment and even furniture.

"It was clearly apparent that all sites had undergone extensive evacuation," a separate report by the leader of the arms inspectors who visited the eight sites said this week. "In all the sites outside of Baghdad, for example, there were no documents and no computers."

That report, by Charles Duelfer, deputy executive chairman of the disarmament commission, also said that in Baghdad the Republican Palace, Saddam's official residence, had been evacuated.

Inspectors and diplomats who visited the sites were almost literally boxed in by government "minders" who at times outnumbered inspectors by six or seven to one, a participant in the inspections said. The group moved in huge convoys from place to place, with plenty of notice to Iraqi officials.

Some inspectors and diplomats were stunned by the opulence of the presidential palaces, which one visitor described as "beyond ostenta-

tion." Imported materials like marble, Persian carpets and wide-screen television receivers defined some rooms that by one estimate must have cost millions of dollars to furnish.

Saddam, who over 20 years has lavished billions of dollars on projects of self-glorification, according to a former Iraqi minister now in exile in Europe, had meanwhile limited or prohibited imports of essential civilian goods until last year. He had used the lack of food and medicines as propaganda against the United States and others who have voted consistently to maintain tight sanctions.

The Iraqi claims are beginning to gain resonance in the West, where relief groups are forming to aid Iraqis and oppose the sanctions, blaming the embargo rather than Iraqi policies for the deaths and malnutrition in Iraq linked to the restrictions.

Iraq is also making headway

in its campaign to get U.N. approval to expand its oil-production capacity under the plan that allows the government to export oil to buy goods to reduce civilian shortages. In a report to the Security Council on Wednesday, the secretary general recommended that Iraq be allowed to import \$300 million in equipment to upgrade its oil wells and pipelines. Annan based his recommendation on a survey made by a team of independent oil experts working for the Dutch company Saybolt.

The Security Council recently raised the limit on Iraqi oil exports to \$5.2 billion over six months, more than double the \$2 billion in oil that Iraq had been able to sell until this year. Even factoring in fluctuating oil prices, the Saybolt experts concluded, Iraq would not be able to pump \$5 billion worth of oil with its dilapidated equipment.

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Pol Pot's Body Is Shown to Reporters in Jungle Hideout

By Seth Mydans

SIEM REAP, Cambodia -- Five foreign journalists were escorted across the Thai border into northern Cambodia on Thursday to confirm the death of Pol Pot, the 73-year-old founder of the communist group known as the Khmer Rouge. Pol Pot's comrades said he had died late Wednesday night of a heart attack.

The small thatched hut where the body lay was stiflingly hot, the witnesses recounted, the air sharp with the smell of formaldehyde, a preservative. But the body of Pol Pot, one of the most hated mass killers of the century, seemed at peace.

The reporters said they saw

no signs of violence. But questions remained about the circumstances of his death.

Khmer Rouge officers said Pol Pot's wife discovered his body when she went to tuck in the mosquito net around the small cot where he slept in a sparsely furnished room. They said his death was peaceful.

On Thursday, the Cambodian government demanded that the body be turned over, but Khmer Rouge and Thai military officers said a burial or cremation was planned in the next two or three days. A State Department spokesman supported the Cambodian government's call for an autopsy to establish the cause of death.

Pol Pot had been reported to be suffering from several ail-

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ments in recent years, including malaria and a mild stroke, and reporters who had seen him said he was very weak and had trouble walking.

The reporters who saw the body Thursday said it was certainly that of the man who was displayed last July at a show trial at which his comrades condemned him to life under house arrest in their mountain stronghold.

Despite the passage of years, the man on trial still bore a strong resemblance to pictures of a younger and all-powerful Pol Pot, who after his victory in 1975, emptied the cities, abolished religion and closed schools, ordering people of all ages to work. Those with skills and education deemed threatening to the regime were killed.

Thai military officers, who have had frequent contacts with the Khmer Rouge along the border, said they had viewed the body and were satisfied it was Pol Pot's.

Standing near the body in silence Thursday were Pol Pot's wife and young daughter as well as five soldiers from the Khmer Rouge, which under Pol Pot's leadership were responsible for the deaths of more than 1 million people when they ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1979.

Photographs and film footage of Pol Pot's body Thursday showed him lying on his back

with his eyes closed, his nose stuffed with cotton, dressed in blue trousers and a pale peasant shirt. His feet were covered by a green blanket. His white hair appeared to have been dyed a darker shade.

A small straw fan and a spray of purple flowers lay beside the pillow. On the floor beside the bed was a pair of white rubber sandals.

Late Thursday the clandestine radio station of the Khmer Rouge announced his death in a brief statement. "Our radio would like to declare that Pol Pot died of illness at 10:15 p.m. on April 15, 1998," it said. "He was 73 years old."

Analysts had for some time suggested that Pol Pot, who was born Saloth Sar, might be killed by his comrades to prevent his capture and potentially damaging testimony about them at an international tribunal. The United States said last week that it was seeking China's help in capturing Pol Pot, and the analysts said Thursday that they found the timing of his death questionable.

With most of his supporters defecting to the Cambodian government over the last two years and with the remnants of his guerrilla band under attack for the last two weeks, Pol Pot had seemed closer to capture now than he had ever been.

His soldiers had repulsed

repeated government attacks since the Khmer Rouge were driven from power by a Vietnamese invasion in 1979, but they were recently pushed from their headquarters at Anlong Veng and were sheltering only a few hundred yards from the border with Thailand.

"His death is good for the Khmer Rouge," said a Khmer Rouge general who gave his name as Noun No. "I hope his bad name will vanish with his death."

But any hopes the remaining Khmer Rouge may have to burnish their image with the death of Pol Pot may come too late. Cambodian government soldiers, together with Khmer Rouge defectors, are on the attack and have predicted that they will soon flush out the last holdouts.

Last June some of Pol Pot's top lieutenants, having turned against him, were bargaining with the government to turn him over in exchange for some form of amnesty. That bargaining chip is gone now.

Estimates of the number of people who died from execution, torture, starvation or disease as a result of Pol Pot's actions have varied widely.

The most detailed study of the issue has been conducted by the Documentation Center of the Cambodia Genocide Program, which was founded three years ago with U.S. gov-

ernment funding and is administered by Yale University.

The center's researchers have mapped thousands of "killing fields" around Cambodia and have put the death toll at 1.7 million, 24 percent of that nation's population of about 7 million in 1975, when Pol Pot came to power.

Khmer Rouge rule was especially harsh toward members of minority ethnic groups. In an attempt to make one "pure" Cambodia, non-Cambodians were forbidden to speak their native languages or to exhibit any "foreign" traits.

Pol Pot's death comes at a time when Cambodia is preparing for a general election in July that will pit Hun Sen, himself a former Khmer Rouge regional commander, against the man he ousted in a coup 10 months ago, Prince Norodom Ranariddh.

The prince had encouraged a split in the Khmer Rouge leadership and was then accused by Hun Sen of seeking to gain their military support.

Prince Ranariddh, leader of a royalist party, won Cambodia's last election, in 1993, and was forced into an uneasy coalition with Hun Sen when he threatened a civil war if he was excluded from power.

The prince, who went into exile, was convicted in absentia on what he called trumped-up charges. He returned to Phnom Penh on March 30.

New York Times

April 17, 1998

Pol Pot's Death Won't End U.S. Pursuit of His Associates

By Elizabeth Becker

WASHINGTON -- President Clinton indicated Thursday night that the United States would continue to pursue Khmer Rouge leaders and try them as war criminals, despite the death of Pol Pot.

In a written statement issued in Santiago, Chile, where he is attending a Latin American summit meeting, Clinton said: "Although the opportunity to hold Pol Pot accountable for his monstrous crimes appears to have passed, senior Khmer Rouge, who exercised leadership from 1975 to 1979, are still at large and share responsibility for the monstrous human rights abuses committed

during this period.

"We must not permit the death of the most notorious of the Khmer Rouge leaders to deter us from the equally important task of bringing these others to justice."

The Clinton administration's determination, during the last days of Pol Pot's life, to coordinate the capture and trial of the Cambodian leader was driven in part by misgivings over past U.S. support that had helped Pol Pot remain on the loose since 1979, when the Khmer Rouge government was overthrown by the Vietnamese.

In one of the Cold War's proxy battles, the United States took China's side against the Soviet Union, which meant

accepting the Khmer Rouge as the legitimate government of Cambodia in opposition to the Vietnamese-imposed regime in Phnom Penh. Previously, the United States sided with China to punish the Soviet Union for its 1979 invasion of Afghanistan.

It was not until last year, long after the Vietnamese had withdrawn, that the United States gave the green light to go after the elusive Khmer Rouge leader. By then, the Cold War had ended, peace had been secured for Cambodia and Pol Pot had lost any value in the power politics of the region.

"But by not having a trial and not punishing Pol Pot and

the Khmer Rouge over the past two decades we have, in effect, told the Cambodians that what happened wasn't a crime," said Diane Orentlicher, professor of law at American University. "If there was no punishment, there was no crime."

U.S. diplomats have long called Cambodia one of the lost causes of United States foreign policy. The secret bombing of the Cambodian border region in 1969 became one of the potential articles of impeachment against former President Richard Nixon in 1974. The 1973 saturation bombing of the country was only ended by an order from Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. The 1975 Khmer Rouge victory

was the first in the series of communist triumphs against U.S.-supported governments in Cambodia.

"There's certainly a major American responsibility for this whole situation," said Stephen Heder, an American scholar on Cambodia and lecturer at London's School of Oriental and African Studies. "A war-crimes trial could have posed a problem for the U.S. because it could have raised questions about U.S. bombing from 1969 through 1973."

When refugees began fleeing from Cambodia after the 1979 Vietnamese invasion, the United States accepted the bulk of the responsibility for resettling them and more than 150,000 Cambodians came to this country.

But while the United States gave tens of millions of dollars in aid throughout the 1980s to Cambodian refugees, it orchestrated a complete program of sanctions against Cambodia because it was under Vietnamese occupation. And to insure

that Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge would fight the Vietnamese occupiers, the Carter administration helped arrange continued Chinese aid.

"I encourage the Chinese to support Pol Pot," said Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser at the time. "The question was how to help the Cambodian people. Pol Pot was an abomination. We could never support him, but China could."

At the United Nations, the United States, along with most countries of Europe and Asia, gave the Cambodia seat to the Khmer Rouge government by itself and, after 1983, in coalition with other anti-Vietnamese Cambodian groups.

All attempts even to describe the Khmer Rouge regime as genocidal were rejected by the United States as counterproductive to finding peace. Only in 1989, with the beginning of the Paris peace process, was the word genocide spoken in reference to a regime responsible for the deaths of

more than a million people.

After the 1991 peace plan led to Cambodian elections, Pol Pot lost the protection of his major Chinese and Thai sponsors, but by then Cambodian leaders were reluctant to call for his trial.

Nearly every major figure in the Phnom Penh government had been aligned with Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge at one point in his career, and they did not want to reopen questions about the regime.

Hun Sen, the second prime minister, was a Khmer Rouge soldier from his teen years until the end of the Khmer Rouge rule, when he was captured by Vietnamese soldiers in 1977 and eventually came to power as a Vietnamese protegee.

Prince Norodom Rannaridh, the first prime minister, made his alliance with the Khmer Rouge against Hun Sen and the Vietnamese, working side by side with Khieu Samphan and other Khmer Rouge figures to oust the Vietnamese.

Instead of seeking a trial for these former members of the Khmer Rouge, the Cambodian leadership encouraged and welcomed them as defectors, including those who may be guilty of genocide or crimes against humanity.

Since 1994 the Clinton administration has actively promoted insuring that Cambodians responsible for mass killings are brought to justice either in national or international courts. Those efforts, however, are late, according to legal experts on Cambodia.

"Particularly since the appointment of David Scheffer as ambassador for war crimes issues, the United States has made bringing major human-rights violators to justice an integral part of finding peace," said Heder. "But in order to do this in Cambodia they've had to undo the legacies of old American policy and that has required that they start from scratch."

Washington Times

April 17, 1998

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Pentagon fortifying computer networks to stymie hackers

By Bill Gertz
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The Pentagon is taking steps to improve the security of its computer networks following a military exercise that could have disrupted command and control in the Pacific and might have shut down the U.S. electrical power grid, a spokesman said yesterday.

"Eligible Receiver is a game that was played by the joint staff last June, and it tested our ability to deal with cyber attacks," Kenneth Bacon, the spokesman, said. "It found that we have a lot of work to do to provide better security."

As a result of the exercise and of a real computer attack earlier this year, Deputy Defense Secretary John Hamre is leading an effort within the Pentagon — which has 2.1 million computer users worldwide — to tighten security.

The Pentagon is seeking to increase awareness of the growing threats to computer systems by holding information warfare exercises.

"And Eligible Receiver, I think, has succeeded beyond its planners' wildest dreams in elevating

the awareness of threats to our computer systems," he said, commenting on a report about the exercise in yesterday's editions of The Washington Times.

The Times, quoting defense officials, disclosed new details of the exercise held from June 9 to June 13, when a group of about 75 National Security Agency computer specialists launched attacks against Pentagon computers.

In the exercise scenario, the NSA officials posed as foreign surrogates for the North Korean government. They targeted the U.S. Pacific Command and U.S. infrastructures in an effort to try to force the U.S. government to soften its policies toward Pyongyang.

Within days, the NSA hackers accessed the military's command and control structure in the Pacific and could have shut it down. They also could have turned off the entire electrical power grid in the United States, said officials involved in the game.

Asked about the possibility of shutting down the power grid, Mr. Bacon said, "We did learn that computer hackers could have a dramatic impact on the nation's infrastructure, including the electri-

cal power grid."

Department officials have begun coordinating with the Justice Department and other agencies to deal with broad issues related to computer security, Mr. Bacon said. He noted that the assistant defense secretary for command and control has been placed in charge of the Pentagon's efforts.

While many of the Pentagon's 100,000 computer networks are guarded well against intrusion, "We've come to realize that we have to pay a lot of attention to just standard computer networks that transmit e-mail and other information, such as payroll information," Mr. Bacon said.

Mr. Hamre has ordered that every Pentagon computer network be given a security officer who is responsible for protecting the systems, he said.

Other efforts include developing better methods of detecting computer attacks, and improving counterintelligence efforts aimed at tracking and locating computer intruders.

For the next four years, the Pentagon plans to spend \$3.6 billion to deal with computer security is-

sues, he said.

"There are a variety of efforts across a wide spectrum of issues that we're taking here to improve computer security," Mr. Bacon said. "Obviously, this is a moving train, and we've got two problems. We've got to make the switches as we continue to pump increasing amounts of important information over the computer systems and we have to keep up with technology that's changing very rapidly."

Washington Times

April 17, 1998

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Russians supplying Iran won't lose U.S. aid

Russian agencies suspected of supplying technology to Iran's missile program are on an informal U.S. list and would receive "extra scrutiny" before receiving U.S. aid, the State Department said yesterday.

But spokesman James P. Rubin said they are not banned from receiving such aid.

He made those comments after a newspaper reported that the State Department declared 20 Russian agencies and research facilities ineligible to receive U.S. aid because they may have sent missile technology to Iran.

Washington Post

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Army to Shift Bosnia Duties

Critics Question Using 1st Cavalry to Relieve Europe-Based Units

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Army has decided to shift responsibility for peacekeeping in Bosnia to one of its premier U.S.-based divisions, relieving European-based units that have borne the brunt of the assignment for more than two years, officials announced yesterday.

Army officials said the decision to send elements of the 1st Cavalry Division from Ft. Hood, Texas, represented an effort to spread the burden of the Bosnia operation. But the move to convert a sizable portion of a first-tier Army division into a peacekeeping force for a year prompted expressions of concern from some Republicans on Capitol Hill, who questioned the impact on overall U.S. military readiness.

"The Army is disassembling one of its most ready, most fearsome war-fighting divisions," said a staff member on the House National Security Committee. "The action shows how the requirements to do Bosnia are detracting from the military's ability to do high-intensity conflicts."

The announcement coincided with renewed concern, inside and outside the Pentagon, that conventional combat skills are being eroded by a combination of troop reductions, budget cuts and proliferating commitments to non-combat operations in Bosnia, the Middle East and elsewhere since the Cold War's end. While Pentagon officials maintain that U.S. forces have not lost the ability to wage war

quickly and decisively, independent analysts have pointed to downward trends.

A report last month by the congressional General Accounting Office, for instance, documented personnel shortages and other signs of lack of readiness in several second-tier Army divisions. The findings contradicted the Army's official ratings, which have continued to show high readiness grades for the units.

Since December 1995, when U.S. ground troops entered Bosnia as part of a NATO-led operation to enforce a peace accord after 3 1/2 years of civil war, the majority of Army troops have come from two divisions headquartered in Europe -- the 1st Infantry and the 1st Armored. Despite efforts to minimize strains by rotating soldiers in tours of six months or less, the peacekeeping assignments have been long enough to disrupt combat training cycles, undercut divisional cohesion and upset military family life.

With President Clinton's decision last autumn to extend the Bosnia operation indefinitely past what had been a June withdrawal deadline, the Army faced a dilemma over where to turn to provide the bulk of the 6,900 U.S. troops still required for the mission.

"We realized the European divisions, with back-to-back rotations, needed a break," said an Army official involved in the planning. "There wasn't a lot of debate about that."

When 1st Cavalry officers take command in Bosnia this October, it will mark the first

time that a U.S.-based division has led the task force there, defense officials noted. The deployment will include the 1st Cavalry's headquarters group and a brigade-sized element. Although more than 12,000 other 1st Cavalry troops will remain in Texas, Army officials said they are having to adjust U.S. war plans to compensate for the diversion of a chunk of the division to Bosnia.

European Stars &
Stripes

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Elderly Serb couple slain in Bosnia

By Sally Roberts
Bosnia bureau

SARAJEVO, Bosnia and Herzegovina -- International officials are investigating the slaying of a Bosnian Serb couple who had recently returned to a prewar home near Drvar. Stabilization Force soldiers and U.N. International Police Task Force officers responded to a house fire early Thursday.

Canadian soldiers who entered the burning home discovered the bodies of the elderly couple. Both had been shot in the back, U.N. officials in Sarajevo said. The man also appeared to have stab wounds, said Alexander Ivanko, spokes-

man for the U.N. Mission in Bosnia. Officials would not release the names of the victims.

Several homes of Serbs have been burned in Drvar in recent weeks, fueling tensions as Serbian families return to their homes in the Bosnian Croatian-controlled municipality. Elisabeth Rehn, special representative to the U.N. secretary-general, forwarded a letter to Bosnian federation authorities demanding the immediate suspension of Drvar's police chief as well as the interior minister of the Drvar Canton.

"The interior minister of the canton is responsible for the security of the area, and he has failed abysmally to provide for the security of people returning," Ivanko said.

U.N. officials in Bosnia said they increased the presence of IPTF in Drvar to include a team of criminal investigators to ensure a thorough probe is conducted.

"If a professional multiethnic police force were operating in Drvar, this murder may well not have happened," Ivanko said.

Rehn had met with local authorities on Tuesday to urge the Bosnian federation to take a more robust stance in ensuring the safety and security of residents. In the meeting, Rehn drew attention to the obvious failure of the area's Bosnian Croatian authorities to comply with provisions of the Dayton peace agreement, Ivanko said. Since the end of the war, the area has been populated by Croats, and no returning Serbs have been integrated into the local government and police force.

"So this is basically a Serb village that had no effective police force because the Croats didn't patrol it," said Stabilization Force spokesman Maj. Peter Clarke.

Rising support for Kosovo rebels is seen

By Steven Komarow
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — U.S. Defense officials say Serbia's deadly crackdown on Albanian insurgents last month only strengthened the rebel movement, increasing the risk of new violence in the region.

Support for the outlaw Kosovo Liberation Army in the Kosovo province ruled by Serbia has mushroomed, particularly among ethnic Albanians elsewhere in Europe who are sending arms and money to the rebels, a Pentagon official said.

At this point, a war is unlikely, another official said, because Albanians don't have tanks, airplanes or other heavy weaponry to confront the Serbs on the battlefield. But terrorism is likely to increase and could prompt a wider crackdown by the Serbs.

Even before the war in neighboring Bosnia, which ended only with U.S.-led interven-

tion, Kosovo was considered unstable. About 90% of its 2 million people are ethnic Albanians. But the Serbs have a strong historical tie to the province.

The "nightmare scenario," officials said, is that hundreds of thousands of Kosovo Albanians will be forced to flee. The refugees would further burden countries in the region already struggling for political stability, including Albania and Macedonia, where the United States has about 500 peacekeeping troops. In the worst case, U.S. allies Greece and Turkey could get involved on opposing sides.

"It's potentially very, very bleak," said one of the officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

President Bush in 1982 warned Serbia against repression of Kosovo. Leaders of the Albanian population, having seen the bloodshed in Bosnia, have favored peaceful means

to achieve autonomy for Kosovo. Most have kept that stance, despite the Serbian attack six weeks ago. More than 80 people, including women and children, were slaughtered by special police who destroyed a village harboring members of the Kosovo Liberation Army.

Because of the potential U.S. involvement, the Pentagon has been working to learn more about the group, known locally as the UCK.

Defense officials say that the group is in some ways similar to the Irish Republican Army, but it is not as well-organized. The UCK may have fewer than 200 hard-core members, and perhaps 1,000 to 2,000 people who harbor and support the rebels.

The group is dedicated to driving Serbian police from Kosovo. But officials say it doesn't have any obvious ties to a political wing. It may not have a single leader.

"We don't know all the details, how it's organized or who is at its head," an official said.

But they know automatic weapons and money are flowing in.

On Thursday, Serbian media reported that border troops intercepted arms heading into Kosovo from Albania. After a gunfight, the troops seized guns, grenades and ammunition loaded on donkeys.

Washington Post
April 17, 1998 Pg. 26

Bosnia War Crimes Suspect Surrenders

SARAJEVO, Bosnia -- A Bosnian Serb indicted by the U.N. war crimes tribunal in The Hague surrendered to NATO-led peacekeepers and tribunal officials Thursday, the United Nations said.

A spokeswoman for the tribunal said Zoran Zigic, 40, is accused of numerous counts of torture, beatings and killings in the Omarska and Keraterm detention camps near Prijedor in northwestern Bosnia in the 1992-1995 Bosnia war.

Washington Times

April 17, 1998

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Pentagon accounts don't pass muster

ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Pentagon cannot properly account for billions of dollars in property and equipment, making it the biggest obstacle to federal efforts to manage its finances better, congressional auditors said yesterday.

"No major part of the Depart-

ment of Defense has been able to pass the test of an independent audit" because of "pervasive weaknesses" in management operations, Gene Dodaro of the General Accounting Office, the investigative and auditing branch of Congress, told a House hearing.

The Pentagon's inspector general, Eleanor Hill, agreed that Defense accounting systems can be seriously inadequate.

"It is remarkable how infrequently the Department of Defense accounting community was asked questions along the lines of how much does it cost to run a base, fill a requisition or operate a warehouse."

Miss Hill said there have been improvements as the Pentagon tries to meet federal directives for greater accountability. The number of Pentagon accounting systems has dropped from 324 in 1991 to 122 today. But there is still "dog-

ged resistance to the concept of simplifying our accounting."

"These problems are severe, and we cannot allow them to persist," said Rep. Steve Horn, California Republican and chairman of the House government reform and oversight subcommittee on government management, which held the hearing.

Mr. Dodaro enumerated problems such as Navy ships listed in some systems as being available although they had been disposed of or sold, and 200 Air Force cruise missiles listed in one database that had been destroyed years before. She also detailed financial statements that understated environmental cleanup liabilities by tens of billions of dollars.

"It ought to be a big event in this nation that military materiel cannot be accounted for," said Rep. Dennis J. Kucinich, D-Ohio.

Washington Post

April 17, 1998

Pg. 5

Napalm Rail Shipment Headed Back

A rail car carrying 12,000 gallons of napalm headed back to California yesterday after political protests prompted an Indiana company to back out of a Navy deal to recycle the jel-

lied gasoline.

Despite the hubbub, the military was getting calls from companies that want the job of destroying 3.3 million gallons of the defoliant, stored at a naval weapons station near San Diego since its use was banned in the Vietnam War.

Pentagon spokesman Ken Bacon said it could take weeks, however, to approve a company for the job that was re-

jected Monday by Pollution Control Industries of East Chicago, Ind., which held a \$2.5 million subcontract in the \$24 million recycling program.

The Navy decided yesterday to send the shipment, which had been held overnight in Kansas City, Kan., to China Lake Naval Weapons Testing Center, about 120 miles northwest of Los Angeles, for storage.

Members of Congress from Indiana and Illinois had protested the original shipment. The Navy held public hearings to explain that the viscous mixture is far less volatile than gasoline and not explosive by itself.

Rep. Bill Thomas (R-Calif.) said he supports returning the napalm to California and recycling it.

San Diego Union-Tribune

April 16, 1998

Most of folks along route untroubled about shipment

By L. Erik Bratt
Staff Writer

The napalm train has attracted a lot of attention in Southern California and Illinois, but in the vast Middle America in between, folks just don't seem to care much.

The controversial shipment sparked little -- if any -- excitement yesterday as the 60-car train chugged from Amarillo, Texas, to Kansas City, Kan., according to observers in communities along the route.

The train was scheduled to spend the night in Kansas City as Navy officials mulled what to do with the 12,000 gallons of jellied gasoline that had been headed to East Chicago, Ind., to be recycled.

"I am not concerned, but I need to know more," said Stuart McLean, of Enid, Okla., the largest city near the panhandle where the napalm

shipment passed through yesterday. "I am more concerned about nuclear waste going through Oklahoma on the way to Nevada. That is a bigger issue relative to this one."

Newspaper writers in Amarillo, Wichita and Kansas City said they hadn't seen any rallies or protests in their communities. Even in Peoria, Ill., in the state where much of the dispute arose, the napalm issue was all wet.

"We haven't had one call or one letter that I am aware of," said Bill Peak, night city editor of the Peoria Journal Star. "It is gasoline, you know. It is transported on the highway all the time."

Illinois residents closer to the train route were a trifle more upset, especially with the Navy for not informing them of the disposal plan, which would have lasted for two years.

"It was the length of time

that it was going to go on for," said one resident of Frankfort, a small town not far from the Indiana border.

In East Chicago, residents have been angry about the shipment.

They have held public meetings and organized small rallies outside Pollution Control Industries, the company that was scheduled to blend the napalm with other materials for use as fuel in cement kilns.

The town of about 32,500, near Lake Michigan, is not known for its boutiques and restaurants. Steel companies, oil refineries and chemical processing plants like PCI dominate the landscape in East Chicago and the surrounding area.

Importing more waste from California just didn't sit well with residents already tired of it.

"It a real industrial area,"

said Lynn, a reference clerk at the East Chicago Public Library, who did not want to give her last name. "It is like, 'Why are you going to add one more thing to an already icky problem?'"

Some East Chicagoans said they have nothing against California, but wonder why one of the biggest states in the union can't take care of its own chemicals.

"We have enough of our own problems," said Carrie Phillips, 56, a retiree and longtime resident. "I feel it has been out there in California all this time. Why couldn't someone have built a plant and dismantled this?"

Phillips said she is happy the shipment has apparently been stopped. But after all that her town has seen, she'll remain cautious, thank you.

"They said it is not coming," she said. "I still don't believe it."

Washington Post
April 17, 1998
Pg. 26

Berlin Launches Rites to Remember Airlift

BERLIN -- A year-long celebration marking the 50th anniversary of the Berlin Airlift kicked off, commemorating the heroic effort undertaken after the Soviet Union blockaded western Berlin at the onset of the Cold War.

Berlin Mayor Eberhard Diepgen laid a wreath at a plaque honoring U.S. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, the military governor of the U.S.-occupied

zone in West Germany, who was known as the "father of the Berlin Airlift."

The Americans, British and French launched the airlift on June 26, 1948, after the Soviet Union cut off all land and water routes to western Berlin, attempting to force out the Allies.

Washington Post
April 17, 1998
Pg. 21

IN THE LOOP

Al Kamen

No Airlift for Clinton

And speaking of foreign travel... Looks like President

Clinton won't be riding in a B-29 used in the Berlin Airlift when he goes to Germany in May to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the campaign to keep West Berlin afloat in 1948.

One thought raised at a recent planning meeting was: Wouldn't it be nifty if the president arrived in one of these old buckets of bolts sitting around Templehof airport on display? The notion was quickly shot down, if you will, because the Secret Service undoubtedly would have declared it verboten for the Leader of the Free World to fly in anything but Air Force One.

Washington Post
April 17, 1998
Pg. 26

3 Somalis to Intervene for Captives' Release

NAIROBI -- Three Somali warlords flew home to help negotiate the release of an American aid worker and nine colleagues kidnapped by what appear to be renegade clan members.

The seven Red Cross workers, a Somali and two pilots were abducted Wednesday when their plane landed in Mogadishu, Somalia's capital.

Symposium speakers urge base closings

Pentagon officials won't say whether S.A. facilities are targets

By Sig Christenson
Express-News Staff Writer

AUSTIN -- A pair of top Pentagon officials Thursday echoed Defense Secretary William Cohen's call for two more rounds of base closures.

The two wouldn't say if San Antonio would emerge unscathed if Congress approves the drawdowns.

Deputy Secretary of Defense John Hamre and Rudy de Leon, undersecretary of defense for personnel and readiness, said in an appearance at the LBJ School of Public Affairs more base closures are needed to free money for weapons upgrades sought by the Pentagon.

With dozens of bases at risk, neither would offer predictions of whether facilities such as Brooks AFB and Fort Sam Houston would survive as San Antonio adjusts to the closure of Kelly AFB and the loss of 9,500 jobs by 2001.

De Leon called the elimination of bases a fairness and readiness issue, saying in an interview it was important to spend tax dollars on people "and not for buildings that may not be relevant after the end of the Cold War."

Though Hamre shared that sentiment, he denied bases such as Brooks already are doomed

to close if Congress approves a future Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

"We really aren't looking at any institutions right now," Hamre said during a press conference.

"What we've done is we have programmed savings through a base closure process but only in a very generic way, and we have not programmed them specifically to any one individual installation.

"It's all been done in a very generic context," he continued. "There's no short list. There's not even a long list. And there's no secret list."

The comments from Hamre and de Leon, made at a University of Texas symposium on minority gains in the military since President Truman ordered the desegregation of the armed forces in 1948, offered no solace to San Antonio leaders.

One Capitol Hill insider rebuked Hamre, who he said was being "less than honest" because the Air Force and other services undoubtedly have taken a hard look at their most-vulnerable bases.

"I just find that impossible to believe," the source said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

"There may not be a long list or a short list at the Defense (Department) level, but it's hard

to believe the services have not done their own internal assessments of the bases. And that's one of the things that concerns us."

The Pentagon's No. 2 man since July, Hamre started the day in San Antonio, where he shared breakfast with Gen. Lloyd W. "Fig" Newton, commander of the Air Education and Training Command, and nearly two dozen basic military training instructors at Lackland AFB.

Neither Lackland spokeswoman Irene Witt nor a Pentagon official, speaking on background, knew details about Hamre's meeting with the training instructors.

In Austin, Hamre called the symposium a chance to take stock of the gains made by African-Americans and other minorities since Truman signed Executive Order 9981 on July 26, 1948.

The order formally ended segregation in the services at a time when few African-Americans had served in command positions.

Hamre said problems still remain today, including the recruitment of more minority officers.

Efforts to convince lawmakers to shutter more military facilities have been stepped up in recent weeks, with Cohen

threatening to bypass Congress by shifting missions from some bases.

Greater Kelly Development Corp. board member Bob Bomer said he believes the "rightsizing" of bases already is under way and took no comfort in Hamre's comments, saying, "I think we're already in jeopardy."

Bob Sanchez, chairman of a task force charged with finding ways of cutting costs at Brooks and saving the base, said the facility "would be in jeopardy" if the Pentagon had to make a quick decision.

"I think this is a good news-bad news thing," said Sanchez, whose Brooks Opportunities Task Force is charged with creating a base unlike any other in the Air Force.

"The bad news is Brooks has a high-operating cost. The good news is they're ahead of most other facilities in planning to cut those costs."

Hamre said the U.S. has scaled back its fighting force by 40 to 45 percent over the past eight years, but only reduced its infrastructure by 20 to 25 percent.

"We can't afford to keep facilities around that we don't need and then pay for them by cutting forces that we do need," he said. "So we have to reverse that."

Inside the Pentagon

April 16, 1998

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DEFENSE DEPARTMENT FOCUSES BASE CLOSURE LOBBYING EFFORT ON SENATE

The Defense Department is focusing most of its lobbying efforts on the Senate in its quest to get approval for two more rounds of military base closings passed with the fiscal year 1999 defense budget, congressional sources say.

The services still have 23 percent excess base capacity after four rounds of base closures that began in 1988, according to a congressionally mandated report recently released by DOD. Pentagon officials say two more rounds would save \$3 billion annually by the end of the next decade -- funds badly needed for modernization programs.

Yet most observers are predicting the Defense Department will fail to drum up the legislative support it needs to institute additional rounds of base realignment and closure: Shutting down bases simply isn't a topic members of Congress can crow about on the election-year campaign trail.

Still, there are some in the House and Senate who insist initiating reform measures like base closure are a must when defense spending is going anywhere but up. And it's those supporters DOD officials are working with in an effort to make sure BRAC reauthorization is part of the FY-99 defense authorization bill.

Sens. John McCain (R-AZ) and Carl Levin (D-MI) fought for more BRAC last year and, though they lost then, are suiting up for another battle, according to an April 10 article in sister publication *Inside the New Congress*.

Sens. Dan Coats (R-IN) and Charles Robb (D-VA), the other two co-sponsors of last year's BRAC authorizing amendment, will also be involved in this latest push for base closures. The vote last year on the Senate Armed Services Committee was a tie, 9-9, and

some are predicting the same outcome this year.

Knowing where his support is strongest, Defense Secretary William Cohen has met with some of these senators to discuss how to get BRAC language into this year's defense authorization bill, sources say.

Lobbying the House right now is viewed as a waste of time, one Senate source said, because it would only serve to stir up animosity. But senators have bigger "districts" and, thus, more breathing room than House members on parochially unpopular measures.

"I know there will be an amendment in [the Senate Armed Services] Committee [defense authorization bill] this year on BRAC," the Senate source said. "But I give it about a 20 percent chance in the House."

Working out a game plan for wooing House members was one of the tasks left to the staffers of pro-BRAC senators during the two-week recess that ends April 20, sources say.

One strategy being considered is trying to make House Republicans feel guilty, the Senate source said. That is, Republicans have been hammering the Clinton administration for spending too little on defense and thus compromising the readiness of U.S. forces. It would be hypocritical for the GOP to avoid BRAC when additional base closures would provide the cash necessary to pay for programs the Republicans claim are so critical, the source said.

Another Senate source said DOD's release of the report on previous BRAC rounds prevents members from refusing to pass future rounds on the basis that they lack historical information. But Cohen still has more to do if BRAC language is to have a chance in the FY-99 budget, the source said.

"DOD has to show the costs of not doing BRAC, they have to more clearly demonstrate the waste tied to excess infrastructure and they've got to show some of the things we will potentially lose in procurement and [research and development] if we don't undertake more BRAC," the source said.

But for now, DOD will apparently continue working closely with pro-BRAC senators and publicizing its need for BRAC. "As far as strategy goes, I think the secretary is simply making the department's view is known in public hearings and other forums," one Pentagon official said. "[Cohen is] making sure BRAC comes up every time there's talk about spending." -- *Darcia R. Harris*

Defense Daily

April 17, 1998

Pg. 3

GANSLER: 'MERGE TO MONOPOLY IS NOT THE ANSWER'

By Frank Wolfe

The Pentagon acquisition chief yesterday said the DoD's opposition to the **Lockheed Martin [LMT]-Northrop Grumman [NOC]** merger should not dissuade companies from consolidating in cases where efficiencies can be achieved.

"The message people should take from this particular case is that merge to monopoly is not the answer, but consolidation where the Defense Department and the government gain the benefits of increased efficiency while still maintaining competition is something we still want to encourage," Jacques Gansler told the Defense Writers Group. "It becomes a case of each case being looked at on its merits."

Defense Secretary William Cohen has continued the policy of previous defense secretaries by encouraging consolidation to gain efficiencies while maintaining competition in all critical defense sectors.

The Pentagon and Justice Department are involved in a legal battle with Lockheed Martin and Northrop Grumman over the companies' proposed merger. After an eight-month review, the government announced its opposition to the merger on vertical and horizontal integration grounds, a move that some industry officials contend took the firms by surprise.

The Pentagon will consider both vertical and horizontal integration questions in future mergers, Gansler said.

About a year and a half ago, the Pentagon noticed an increase in vertical integration, and a Defense Science Board study concluded that a future threat was posed by such integration.

Vertical integration is a question in competitions, not only mergers, Gansler said. The Navy, for example, is trying to attract additional competitors to bid on its future destroyer, DD-21, but has only attracted one team so far.

That "dream team" is made up of the nation's only two destroyer builders, **Bath Iron Works [GD]** and **Ingalls Shipbuilding [LIT]**, and a premier integrator, **Lockheed Martin [LMT]**.

"I would argue very strongly for the desirability of the government being able to figure out ways to use its monopsony power as the only buyer to be able to structure the markets in ways so that competition is created and market forces can operate to create innovation and lower costs," Gansler said.

"In the case of DD-21, the desire is to get a great deal of innovation in that product," he said. "We think the way to do that is through competition. We will try to figure out ways to insure we get competition on that program."

Attracting other shipyards to bid on DD-21 against the only two destroyer makers will be difficult, however. "That's the challenge for us which we will have to make some decisions on in the near future," Gansler said. "Two is enough for competition. One isn't. We have to figure out a way to create an environment in which they are competing rather than teaming."

Gansler also said transatlantic corporate partnerships may play a part in maintaining competition. The trend "toward Fortress Europe and Fortress America" is "inconsistent with the concept of coalition warfare," Gansler said. "I would like to see much more transatlantic alliances of some sort. That doesn't necessarily mean in terms of an equity position. It may well be in terms of agreements and other forms of industrial linkages."

Under such arrangements, governments would decide on business rules and military requirements while industry would decide how to structure such transatlantic teams--for example, which products each team member would produce, Gansler said.

Mistakes likely, but payoff could be worth billions**PAYING \$75 FOR 57-CENT SCREWS SHOULDN'T SCARE DOD AWAY FROM REFORM**

A highly publicized "mistake" that had the Pentagon buying 57-cent screws for \$75 apiece should not overshadow the "billions of dollars" DOD has saved changing the way it buys its products, the Pentagon's acquisition chief said April 16.

"If you look at the overall initiative associated with commercial practices and buying commercial items, the savings have been enormous," Jacques Gansler, under secretary of defense for acquisition and technology, said at a breakfast with defense reporters.

At a March 18 Senate Armed Services acquisition and technology subcommittee hearing, DOD Inspector General Eleanor Hill reported that the Defense Logistics Agency had bought a series of supplies from a contractor at enormously inflated prices.

But Gansler countered that people shouldn't be surprised that this happened. "[W]hen you are buying millions of items, and we have millions of procurements every year, and this is being done by tens of thousands out in the field, some of them are going to do things that probably categorized as simply a mistake," Gansler said.

In one instance, the DLA used a commercial ordering sheet set up by the commercial supplier to buy aircraft parts, a form created so the buyer could purchase quantities of one or two when needed and have that part delivered within just a few hours, Gansler said.

"That's what the airlines really need," he said. "This buyer went out and bought tens of thousands of spare parts to put on the shelf and paid the same price for it. I mean, you know, you are probably paying FedEx prices for every part you buy under those conditions. It's silly. It's just a plain old mistake."

But Gansler said the incident proves that procedures set up after the spare parts scandals of the 1980s, when the Pentagon paid \$600 for a toilet seat, work. "We did catch it, and they went back and negotiated it and got down to, I think, 70 percent off the price."

While some people on Capitol Hill will look upon the inspector general's findings as confirming skepticism about the Pentagon's use of commercial buying practices, Gansler said the DOD has saved billions of dollars overall by changing the way it operates.

"Frankly, I think there will be a few more of those [mistakes]. It wouldn't surprise me at all," Gansler said. To keep mistakes to a minimum, however, he said he recently sent a new training tape to DOD buyers, stressing the new requirements commercial buying entails.

"Over 90 percent of the stuff [DLA] buys is competitive. Ten percent [of what] they buy [is] sole-sourced," he noted. "Those are the ones where the buyer should be smart and renegotiate." -- *Jim Snyder*

USA Today

April 17, 1998

Pg. 1

Security experts upset by EPA plan to post disaster data on Net

By Traci Watson
and Gary Fields
USA TODAY

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has rolled the intelligence and security communities with a proposal to put disaster data about chemical storage sites on the Internet, USA TODAY has learned.

Outraged security experts say the database would be a convenient tool for terrorists.

EPA officials say that most of the information is publicly available anyway and the public has the right to know it.

Congress in 1990 required "worst-case scenario" data be made public. The EPA chose the Net as the best conduit.

The EPA estimates that data on 70,000 sites would be sub-

mitted. The data would include sites where chemicals are stored, the most devastating potential accident and plans to respond to such an incident.

The Justice Department and FBI, as well as the CIA and State Department are working closely with the EPA.

Several members of Congress, including Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, have protested to the EPA.

FBI agents say putting the data on the Net creates a blueprint for chemical mayhem.

Some suggest keeping the information in libraries, where access could be limited.

But the EPA will make the final decision, which is not expected for at least a month.

"No action will be taken until we come to a resolution with

the agencies involved," says spokeswoman Loretta Ucelli.

The plan was first reported in *Sources Investigative eJournal*, an Internet newsletter.

EPA officials point out that previous posting of chemical information on the Internet prompted companies to cut back use of hazardous materials and that it is important for people who live near sites to know the risks they face.

Security experts are concerned. "I don't think we're in opposition to the public knowing these facilities are present," says Christopher Ronay, formerly with the FBI, now head of the Institute of Makers of Explosives. "But I don't think we want to post on the Internet... the facility's (locale) and exactly what's in it."

London Daily Telegraph
April 17, 1998

Russian general killed in Chechen ambush

By Alan Philps in Moscow

GUNMEN ambushed a Russian military convoy in the north Caucasus region yesterday, killing a general and four other officers. It was one of the most serious blows to the Russian military since the end of the Chechen war in 1996.

The gunmen escaped, leaving a further six officers wounded. The most senior officer to die was Maj-Gen Viktor Prokopenko of the General Staff. The gunmen struck as the officers were driving three miles from Mozdok air base, which served as headquarters for the Chechen campaign.

The Russian government blamed "uncontrolled" Chechen fighters, who it said were trying to disrupt talks between Moscow and the separatist government in Grozny.

Ankara, military consider an accord

Targets opponents, fundamentalists

By Andrew Borowiec
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

NICOSIA, Cyprus — Turkey's conservative government is discussing a pact with the country's watchful military leaders that would contain domestic opponents and strengthen Ankara's role as a buffer against Islamic fundamentalism.

Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz and military leaders appear to have buried their animosity at a particularly difficult period, Western diplomats say. No written agreement is likely.

The talks also deal with plans to build a pipeline through Turkey from the Caspian oil fields and U.S. efforts to prevent the delivery of Russian missiles to Cyprus.

The problems on the table include the persistent encroachment of Islamic fundamentalism, a continuing guerrilla war by Kurdish separatists and an inflation rate of nearly 100 percent.

On the positive side, diplomats say, is the growing U.S. support for Turkey, a country increasingly regarded as an American proxy in an unstable area that is a potential major oil supplier to the industrial world, particularly Western Europe.

Washington is not hiding its support for the Yilmaz government, which on several occasions has clashed with military leaders who demand a more determined stand against militant Islam.

The Turkish generals have been strengthened by the government's commitment to a \$30 billion long-term program of arms modernization. This includes construction of 1,000 tanks and improvements to 650 others.

The military is deeply concerned, however, about the possibility of military confrontation over the planned deployment by the Greek Cypriots of Russian S-300 missiles on divided Cyprus this year.

Washington has been active in seeking a solution in Cyprus that would be acceptable to the island's Turkish and Greek protagonists, but so far has been discreetly silent about the Kurdish problem.

The United States has also been urging Western Europe to change its attitude toward Turkey's application for European Union membership, delayed well into the next century.

The Greeks, in Athens as well as in Cyprus, regard the U.S. attitude as blatantly partial to Turkey. U.S. mediation efforts in Cyprus conducted by President Clinton's special envoy Richard Holbrooke have been under bitter attack on the Greek side of the Cypriot bar-

ricades.

Among the latest targets of Greek hostility is a plan to construct a major pipeline that would carry oil from the rich Caspian area oil fields to Turkey's Mediterranean coast.

The pipeline is to end at the port of Ceyhan. Turkish and U.S. experts feel it would be the easiest way to ship oil from the former Soviet Republics, whose reserves are now estimated at 178 billion barrels — second to those of the Persian Gulf region.

Lack of easy access to the oil fields has so far affected the development of those newly independent states.

Many European countries are interested in joint ventures, feeling that the Middle East oil-producing area is hostage to political instability.

Greece, perpetually at odds with Turkey, proposed another route: taking Caspian oil by tankers from the Russian coast to the Bulgarian Black Sea port of Burgas and then by a short pipeline to the Greek Aegean port of Alexandropolis.

According to Kyriakos Rodousakis, Greek ambassador to Cyprus, strategic considerations "place the Caucasus and Central Asian regions in the forefront of geostrategic interest, as in the case of the Middle East."

Turkey, he said, is pushing the pipeline project, "agitating simultaneously for the closure of the Bosphorus Strait to tankers in violation of existing treaty obligations."

Christoforos Yiangou of the Cypriot Foreign Ministry said, "Turkey will not leave any stone unturned" to see the Baku-Ceyhan pipeline materialize.

Krulak hopeful about harmony on Okinawa

BY DAVID ALLEN

Stripes Okinawa Bureau Chief

CAMP KINSER — Gen. Charles C. Krulak, commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, wrapped up a six-day visit to Okinawa on Friday with a speech expressing optimism about harmony between military bases and the people of Okinawa.

nawa and demanding that the command "take back the barracks" to prevent irresponsible behavior.

He said he's leaving the island convinced a common ground can be found between the prefecture's desire to reduce the presence of U.S. bases on the island and the Marine Corps' need to maintain a forward deployed force in Asia into an uncertain 21st century.

"The Marines in Okinawa are in a politically sensitive position," he said. "For the most part, they handle themselves extremely well."

Krulak also discussed his Thursday meeting with Okinawa Masahide Gov. Ota. "Gov. Ota and I go back a long way," Krulak said of the man who is pushing strongly for removal of Marines from

the island. "I have a great deal of respect for the governor and believe the Marine Corps and the governor, in many ways, have the same goals."

The Marines aren't going to be leaving the island any time soon, he said. "But we do need to be good neighbors," Krulak said. He said he talked extensively with senior officers while on Okinawa, talking about discipline in the barracks and fighting alcohol abuse.

At some installations things have gotten out of control, Krulak said. He did not specifically address the December death of a young Marine who was dropped from a third-floor barracks window at Camp Schwab during a game of "trust me."

Ignoring expense, lawmakers fly high on 'Pentagon Air'

By Jock Friedly

When Sen. Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska) led four colleagues and nine aides on a three-day tour of Alaska to explore the potential oil bonanza there, he asked the Pentagon for the use of a C-9 transport plane, the military equivalent of a DC-9.

What he never asked for, and never received, was the bill: at \$7,243 an hour in flight, more than \$140,000 for the plane alone. Although the Alaskan oil industry was the primary beneficiary of the "codel," as congressional delegation travel is known, the plane's cost was borne entirely by the Pentagon.

Murkowski's junket was hardly unusual, even in this cost-conscious Congress, according to The Hill's review of thousands of Pentagon travel records. Hundreds of other members of Congress and their aides flew last year courtesy of Pentagon Air, usually at enormous expense.

Six Senate appropriators, led by Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), along with their wives, five aides, a general, and five military escorts requisitioned one of the costliest transport planes in the Pentagon's fleet, the C-137, to fly around the Middle East. The bill: \$430,000.

One congressional committee trip to Asia led by Rep. Jim Kolbe (R-Ariz.) cost \$580,000. Another delegation to Asia led by Rep. Floyd Spence (R-S.C.) was priced at \$825,000, or more than \$80,000 for each congressional official who went. Rep. Sonny Callahan (R-Ala.) took a straightforward jaunt to Nicaragua with eight others so they could inspect U.S. foreign aid programs, but principally to attend the graduation at a university funded by foreign aid. The cost was \$74,000, far in excess of first-class airfare.

In some cases, congressional officials justified military aircraft as critical for the tasks at hand. For example, Jo Bonner, Callahan's chief of staff, explained that military transport was necessary in the trip

to Nicaragua because the busy director of the Agency for International Development, the commencement speaker at the graduation, was aboard.

All involved official congressional business, but the Callahan trip and others appear to go against Pentagon directives. Only two of the above five trips ostensibly met the requirement — contained in Directive 4515.12 — that military planes "only" be used when "the purpose of the travel is of primary interest to, and bears a substantial relationship to, programs or activities of the [Department of Defense]."

Although this statement of

policy is unambiguous, the details of the Pentagon directive do provide one exception. It states that official, non-Department of Defense travel is allowed if "reimbursement by members and employees of the Congress" is provided. But Congress has not paid for these huge airfares.

Congress justifies all its military transport use by citing general language in the U.S. Code dealing with executive branch appropriations requests. "Amounts available under law are available for field examinations of appropriation estimates," the provision reads in its entirety. "The use of the amounts is subject only to regulations prescribed by the appropriate standing committees of Congress."

An Air Force spokeswoman said congressional travel is military-related and has obeyed all laws and directives, but declined to discuss specific trips. The deputy assistant secretary for legislative liaison in the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), Col. Erik Winborn, did not return phone calls seeking an explanation.

Despite lack of reimbursement, many members of Congress have flown through the one Pentagon loophole. Rep. Bob

The Hill
April 15, 1998
Pg. 1

Smith (R-Ore.), and several House Agriculture Committee colleagues, received military transport to visit Canada and Mexico to investigate agriculture issues (total airfare: \$90,000). House Resources Chairman Don Young (R-Alaska) used a military plane to hold two committee hearings in Puerto Rico about statehood (\$50,000).

Rep. Tom Bliley (R-Va.) traveled around South America with a bipartisan group of six colleagues to explore "trade and commerce issues" (\$105,000). In a one-year period Murkowski and various colleagues went to Asia twice on energy matters (combined \$395,000), once to New Zealand (\$200,000) and once to Puerto Rico (\$55,000).

Rep. John Duncan (R-Tenn.), chairman of the Aviation Subcommittee, led a codel to study the commercial aviation industry, but took military transport instead (\$65,000). Trips by Callahan and colleagues to the Middle East (\$250,000) and Eurasia (\$575,000) were to "review foreign assistance programs."

The Pentagon has not argued against these non-military trips. It uses codels to spit-shine its image in Congress, and puts some of its most-polished officers in its legislative liaison offices. "If OSD comes and tell us we have to do this trip, we will do that trip," a liaison officer at one of the military services explained.

The Pentagon's eagerness to help out effectively leaves Congress with few restraints. Members of Congress are, as a matter of policy, never told the full cost of taxpayer-funded codels. And while records of privately funded travel are readily accessible to members of the public, not so for scores of Pentagon-funded trips each year.

Scattered in several offices at the Pentagon, the travel files languish largely unreviewed by journalists. Pentagon officials say that no one in recent years has made the effort to look at them.

Otherwise, traces of congressional travel aboard military aircraft are sparse. No domestic trips need appear anywhere in congressional documents.

As for foreign travel, Congress has required publication, in the Congressional Record, of the costs of such junkets sponsored by congressional committees and leadership offices. In 1997, all that is disclosed in the Record is that the House spent \$1.7 million on per diems, trans-



FLYING/HIGH

First of three articles

SELECTED 1997 CONGRESSIONAL TRIPS

ITINERARY: Jan. 10-20, 1997: Israel, Jordan, Egypt and Morocco

WHO WENT: Rep. and Mrs. Sonny Callahan (R-Ala.); Rep. and Mrs. Ron Packard (R-Calif.); Rep. and Mrs. Joe Knollenberg (R-Mich.); Rep. and Mrs. Terry Everett (R-Ala.); Rep. and Mrs. Mac Collins (R-Ga.); Rep. Michael Forbes (R-N.Y.); Rep. Nita Lowey (D-N.Y.)

ACCOMPANYING: Four aides, two executive branch aides, and five military escorts. Excluding crew

STATED PURPOSE: Reviewing foreign assistance

PLANE USED/COST: C-9/\$250,000

ITINERARY: Jan. 8-18, 1997: Japan, Hong Kong, China

WHO WENT: Rep. Jim Kolbe (R-Ariz.), Rep. John LaFalce (D-N.Y.), Rep. Barbara Kennelly (D-Conn.), Rep. Sander Levin (D-Mich.), Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.), Rep. Cliff Stearns (R-Fla.), Rep. Collin Peterson (D-Minn.), Rep. Xavier Becerra (D-Calif.), Rep. Pat Danner (D-Mo.), Rep. Nathan Deal (R-Ga.), Rep. James Greenwood (R-Pa.), Rep. Alcee Hastings (D-Fla.), Rep. Tim Holden (D-Pa.), Rep. Paul McHale (D-Pa.), Rep. Cynthia McKinney (D-Ga.), Rep. Ron Lewis (R-Ky.), Rep. Thomas Davis (R-Va.), Rep. Robert Ehrlich (R-Md.), Rep. Mark Foley (R-Fla.), Rep. Sue Kelly (R-N.Y.), Rep. Robert Ney (R-Ohio)

ACCOMPANYING: Unknown

STATED PURPOSE: Explore economic development, bilateral trade issues, human rights, Hong Kong transition

PLANE USED/COST: C-137C/\$580,000

ITINERARY: Jan. 10-20, 1997: Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Malaysia

WHO WENT: Rep. and Mrs. Floyd Spence (R-S.C.); Rep. and Mrs. Duncan Hunter (R-Calif.); Rep. Owen Pickett (D-Va.); Rep. Solomon Ortiz (D-Texas); Rep. Tillie Fowler (R-Fla.) and husband; Rep. and Mrs. Steve Buyer (R-Ind.); Rep. and Mrs. Buck McKeon (R-Calif.)

ACCOMPANYING: Three staff, five military escorts, Excluding crew

STATED PURPOSE: Tour military facilities

PLANE USED/COST: C-137B/\$825,000

ITINERARY: March 21-April 1, 1997: Johnston Atoll, New Zealand, American Samoa, Hawaii

WHO WENT: Sen. and Mrs. Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska); Sen. and Mrs. Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii); Sen. and Mrs. Slade Gorton (R-Wash.); Sen. and Mrs. Craig Thomas (R-Wyo.)

ACCOMPANYING: Three staff, one military escort. Excluding crew

STATED PURPOSE: Official committee business

PLANE USED/COST: C-20B/\$200,000

ITINERARY: Jan. 11-21, 1997: Morocco, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Hungary, Italy

WHO WENT: Sen. and Mrs. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska); Sen. and Mrs. Conrad Burns (R-Mont.); Sen. and Mrs. Thad Cochran (R-Miss.); Sen. and Mrs. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.); Sen. Robert Bennett (R-Utah); Sen. Connie Mack (R-Fla.)

ACCOMPANYING: Five Appropriations Committee aides, an Air Force major general, and five military escorts. Excluding crew

STATED PURPOSE: Official committee business

PLANE USED/COST: C-137/\$430,000

Source: Pentagon records

portation and miscellaneous expenses. In the Senate, \$1.6 million was listed in the Record.

These published figures fail to capture all congressional foreign travel costs, however. From records on file in the Senate's Public Records Room, The Hill tallied an additional \$300,000 paid by the Senate alone that were not disclosed in the Record. Nor is the overhead from the Senate's foreign travel office, or myriad other offices in the Pentagon and State Department, contained within the published figure.

Most conspicuously absent are the Pentagon's expenses for airfare.

Usually, congressional junkets involve the 89th Military Airlift Wing at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington. Besides the two planes reserved for the president and vice president, the 89th consists of 14 airplanes and 19 helicopters that are at the disposal of top government executives, including members of Congress.

Even the cheapest of these planes with its crew of five, a 12-passenger executive jet made by Gulfstream, costs taxpayers an average of more than \$4,600 an hour for a non-military flight. (Pentagon bookkeeping makes the aircraft somewhat less expensive for military trips.)

UH-1N helicopters, commonly known as Hueys, cost \$3,200 per hour in flight. The C-137s, the equivalent of a Boeing 707 which typically have cumbersome crews of 18 people, approach \$14,000 per hour.

Although they include crew salaries, the high flight costs do not include expenses of the military escorts — as many as five officers who smooth out travel glitches and pay all expenses while still in the United States — who travel on congressional delegations. On some large codels, a physician comes along.

Nobody knows how much Congress spends on military travel overall. In fact, nobody knows how many flights are taken.

Three years ago, Sen. Charles Grassley (R-Iowa) asked the General Accounting Office (GAO) to compile a list of the heaviest government users of military airlift. The GAO quickly completed the entire project — with the exception of listing members of Congress.

Charles Bowsher, who then headed the GAO, explained to Grassley that the Pentagon's congressional travel records were "incomplete, inaccurate, inconsistent and possibly misleading." Bowsher concluded that a comprehensive review "could be undertaken only with the support and encouragement of the biparti-

san leadership of the Senate and House of Representatives." With no such encouragement, Bowsher dropped the study.

In December 1996, Grassley himself was a passenger on one of the most-expensive codels, organized by Rep. Phil Crane (R-Ind.). Eight members of Congress, five staff members and two administration officials went to the World Trade Organization (WTO) talks in Singapore, as well as to Hong Kong and Beijing. The bill: \$650,000.

"The cost of the travel to the WTO meeting was much too high," remarked Grassley upon learning of the figure. "That's why I hardly ever take these trips."

"If you're going to take one of these trips, you'd better have a darn good reason for doing so," he said, adding that he went because "the stakes were so high for American agriculture."

Other critics emphasize the need for reforms. "Leave it to Congress to find a more expensive way than first class to travel," said Pete Sepp, vice president for communications at the National Taxpayers

Union. "They ought to explore some kind of congressional travel agency. Some companies require employees to go through one agency to cut down on cost. Why not do the same thing for Congress?"

Congress has enforced accountability among military flyers in the executive branch. After a White House official was fired for using a helicopter to visit a golf course, a September 1994 memorandum from the White House chief of staff required all executive branch officials to seek military travel only if commercial air is not possible. Except for an elite few who must maintain a secure mode of communications in case of national emergency, even top Pentagon officials must follow this dictum.

"I think they should apply some of that accountability to themselves," said Tom Schatz, president of Citizens against Government Waste.

One reform he suggested is to require votes of committees before travel is authorized, as well as a way to transmit what was learned on the trip to committee colleagues. At present, a trip may be autho-

rized either by a committee chairman or member of the leadership.

"If you have a full committee briefing about the trip and a debriefing after the trip, then that's important and that's something the taxpayers should support," Schatz said. "You do need some more formal accounting and accountability for these trips."

Occasionally, foreign trips can more than pay for themselves. Callahan, who chairs the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, visited the Middle East in January of last year with a delegation of six colleagues, four aides and two administration officials. To transport them and five congressional spouses cost taxpayers \$200,000.

But William Inglee, an aide who went on the trip, said, while in Israel, they negotiated a reduction in U.S. aid with Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu, resulting in a combined savings of \$5 billion over five years.

Next: Are travel funds always used for official business?

Washington Post

April 17, 1998

Pg. C1

EPA Tells Navy to Hasten Base Cleanup

By Steve Vogel
Washington Post Staff Writer

Serious hazardous materials contamination at sites near where the federal government plans to move thousands of workers has prompted the Environmental Protection Agency to order the Navy to speed its cleanup at the former Surface Warfare Center that straddles Montgomery and Prince George's counties.

A recent EPA order, presented to neighbors at a meeting Wednesday night, directs the Navy to clean up a number of contaminated sites on the former White Oak facility, which is slated to hold a future \$450 million Federal Research Center that would include a new headquarters for the Food and Drug Administration. The report states that there "may be an imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment due to releases of hazardous wastes and/or solid wastes" from the facility.

Workers, visitors and recreational users at White Oak, where the former base golf

course is now open to the public, "may be exposed to elevated levels" of numerous contaminants that include known or suspected carcinogens, according to the EPA report. The agency said polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), trichloroethylene (TCE), explosives, cadmium and mercury are among the contaminants.

Navy officials say the contamination is limited to a few locations and poses no serious threat to golfers, workers or nearby residents.

"Anything that required immediate action we've taken care of," said Capt. Julian Sabatini, commander of the unit handling the cleanup. "There are lots of things remaining but nothing that poses an imminent danger to anyone out there now."

Army officials say TCE contamination has spread from the Navy facility onto the adjoining Army Research Laboratory at Adelphi and is worse than previously known. TCE is a solvent commonly used in machine shops for cleaning engines. At White Oak, the Navy used it in explosives re-

search.

Although most of the contamination is on the federal land, some hazardous material has been found off the base. TCE, a suspected carcinogen, has been found in two streams running from the federal property onto private land.

One of the streams runs through the grounds of a senior citizens home, the second through the yard of Gary Irby, an artist who lives directly below the Army facility. Irby's children -- Hannah, 12, and twins Emma and Grayson, 8 -- played in the stream, until the Army told Irby two years ago that it was a bad idea.

The two streams feed Paint Branch Creek, but thus far, there are no indications that TCE, which aerates quickly, has reached the creek, according to the EPA. Federal officials also say the TCE has not reached the ground water off the site or any other property off the facility and is thus not a threat to drinking water. Nonetheless, Irby has stopped drinking water from his well.

Although neighbors have been aware of the contamina-

tion problems for many years, some are concerned about the extent of the contamination described in the EPA report.

"Until recently, most of it was characterized as being on [the Navy] site and slow moving," Hall Crannell, a Catholic University physics professor and member of the Hillandale Citizens' Association, told federal officials Wednesday night. "Now, it appears there's a real potential of hazard for people off the site."

Betsy Bretz, a member of a citizens-government advisory panel monitoring the cleanup, called the situation alarming.

"We're looking for answers," she told the officials. "We've got to do something other than talk about it every month. It's disgusting."

TCE also has been found in ground water on the base at a concentration of 240 parts per billion, well above the EPA limit of five parts per billion.

Ground water contaminated by TCE and a related substance, vinyl chloride, "is a potential concern for total cancer risk for on- and off-site adults and children who may be

exposed to groundwater" from two sites on the property, according to the EPA report.

"We now know the scope of TCE contamination is far broader than we thought in '94," said Robert Craig, an environmental engineer at the Army Research Lab.

The EPA order, issued March 18, directs the Navy to "take immediate actions to protect human health and the environment," including designating the White Oak problems an "imminent risk."

The EPA wants the Navy to upgrade an existing ground water treatment system, aimed at removing TCE from the water entering the Irby property, as well as to provide a ground water monitoring plan.

Officials with the Maryland Department of the Environment say the Navy, while cooperative, has not moved quickly to clean up the White Oak contamination, even though it has studied the problem for 15 years.

"The Navy has not initiated the cleanup quite as fast as [the

state] would like," said John Fairbank, a division chief overseeing the project.

Sabbatini said that the Navy is cooperating with the EPA and that a \$28 million program to remove the contamination by 2005 is on schedule. Officials with the General Services Administration, which took over the property in October, said they are confident the Navy will resolve the problem without delaying the federal center.

For 50 years, the 700-acre White Oak facility served as a principal research and testing center for weapons and ordnance, including guns, explosives, torpedoes, mines and projectiles.

Seven White Oak sites pose a "potential threat," according to the report.

One acre-sized site was used to bury chemicals and is believed to include acids, explosive compounds and kerosene, among other substances. Ground-penetrating radar suggests that waste chemical drums are buried on the site.

Another site, used to dispose of explosives until 1968, has ground water with levels of nitroaromatic explosive compounds HMX, RDX and TNT that are above EPA limits. State and federal officials say they do not believe the explosive compounds in the ground are enough to represent a serious threat, but Fairbank said, "It's certainly one that needs to be addressed."

Copper, mercury and PCBs have been found in the fish collected in past years from a stream on the base, according to the report. Officials plan to take more samples later this year.

The EPA report calls PCBs "the contaminants of greatest concern in the stream sediments" on the base. Workers and residents living near the facility "may be exposed to PCBs," which have a slow desorption providing continuous, low-level exposure to the surrounding locality, according to the EPA report. But Sabbatini says the PCB contamination is limited and not a

threat to the community.

Irby's home sits in a wooded glen now bursting with signs of spring. "I don't want to move," Irby said. "We bought it because we wanted this to be our home. I just don't want to live in this contamination."

The contaminated stream has effectively turned some of the property into a no man's land. A tree fort on the far side of the stream stands abandoned, off limits to the children.

Irby tried to get a water hookup, to avoid using well water, but the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission refused, saying in a letter to Irby last month that workers "would probably encounter contaminated soils and groundwater" and citing the risk of contaminants from the property entering damaged pipelines and endangering the public.

Irby remains frustrated by the pace of the federal assistance. "All this testing, and nothing happens," he said. "We need help now. We needed help two years ago."

Washington Post

April 17, 1998

Pg. 26

U.S. Seeks Broadened South Asia Ties

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post
Foreign Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 16—One-fifth of humanity lives on the Indian subcontinent but until recent months the region hardly showed up on the map of U.S. policymakers.

Since last year, the Clinton administration, adopting the thrust recommended by a Council on Foreign Relations panel, has sent waves of officials to the subcontinent in an effort to expand U.S. interests beyond such traditional concerns as concentrated poverty and nuclear proliferation.

The latest American official to visit the region, U.N. Ambassador Bill Richardson, acknowledged that "perhaps in the past we have not paid enough attention to this area . . . of growing political, strategic and economic importance to the United States."

Richardson is the third cabinet-level officer sent to lay

groundwork for President Clinton's visit to the region, now scheduled for next fall, which would be the first such trip by an American president in two decades. The envoy is near the end of a five-nation tour of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan.

It appeared at the outset of Richardson's visit that his contribution to the Clinton administration's goal of building a broader relationship with the subcontinent's largest country, India, might get hung up on a longstanding concern about the possibility of nuclear proliferation by India and regional arch-rival Pakistan.

Last week, a new ballistic missile flared across Pakistani skies in what the government here described as a successful test. With the launch of the Ghauri, whose range is 930 miles, Pakistan for the first time effectively reached missile parity with India.

Each country now claims

the ability to strike every major city in the other country with nuclear warheads, which both have the capacity to produce.

Despite Pakistan's claims that the missile was produced indigenously, a U.S. official said North Korea provided "substantial assistance" in developing the Ghauri, named for an Afghan king who conquered Delhi in the 12th century.

But for an incident that went to the heart of U.S. concerns for the region, the missile test has made very few waves.

So far, the test has not provoked a visceral public reaction from the Indian government, which has adopted the ruling Hindu nationalist party's ambiguous promise to "exercise the option to induct nuclear weapons."

Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Home Minister L.K. Advani were reported to have raised the missile test in meetings Tuesday with Richardson, but the issue did not dominate the dis-

cussions -- possibly because Indian officials were not surprised by the launch, which regional news reports had predicted several months ago.

Richardson told reporters in New Delhi Wednesday that "the new Indian government has acted with restraint, has been very responsible."

"The Indians did not seem preoccupied with this," said Richard Celeste, the U.S. ambassador in Delhi.

Here in Pakistan's capital, Richardson and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif discussed the missile test this morning, according to a Richardson aide.

In the capitals of both nations, Richardson and his delegation were able to discuss a broader range of issues. In India, for instance, he said the talks covered a broad range of subjects, including trade and investment, U.N. peacekeeping and AIDS.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989 and the opening up of India's formerly

socialist economy in 1991, the United States has emerged as the nation's largest trading partner and biggest source of

foreign investment.

"We think . . . the economic and commercial investment part of our relationship should

New York Times April 17, 1998

Bail Denied for Ex-C.I.A. Officer Accused as a Spy

By Tim Weiner

WASHINGTON -- A former CIA officer indicted on charges of espionage was denied bail on Thursday after federal prosecutors said they had tapes in which he threatened to disclose secrets to foreign nations unless the government gave him money and immunity from prosecution.

The prosecutors said the former officer, Douglas Groat, had revealed secrets to two foreign governments in the last year. But what he revealed was "only a fraction" of the secrets he had learned in a decade spent breaking into embassies to steal codes and secret communications systems for the CIA, the prosecutors said.

Groat, a 16-year veteran of the CIA, spent the months before his arrest roaming the country in a Winnebago van carrying wigs, make-up, burglar's tools and a 12-gauge shotgun with a pistol grip, the lawyers in the case said on Thursday. All the while, he was carrying on telephone conversations with the FBI and the CIA about resolving their suspicions and fears about him, they said.

Arrested on April 2 at the FBI's Washington field office, where he had gone thinking he could talk his way into a gentlemen's agreement with the CIA, Groat is being held without bail in solitary confinement at an undisclosed location. He faces the death penalty if he is convicted of espionage.

All signs at Thursday's hearing suggested that Groat was ready to go to trial -- an unusual course in espionage cases, which typically end with a guilty plea. A trial could pose huge headaches for the government, which would have to prove that Groat revealed secrets, but would try to do so without revealing what those secrets were.

"He believes he is going to

be vindicated, that these charges will not stand," his lawyer, Robert Tucker, a federal public defender, told Judge Thomas Hogan in Federal District Court on Thursday. "He very much feels he has not violated the law."

Groat, the third CIA veteran charged with espionage in the last four years, was suspended by the agency in May 1993 and cut off from access to classified information after a botched burglary at an embassy. He was dismissed in October 1996.

Groat's lawyers contend that he was seeking employment as a security consultant to foreign nations, not selling secrets, as did two recently convicted CIA turncoats.

And they say his communications with the government as he roamed the country were intended only to settle a running dispute with the CIA, which had offered him an eight-year, \$50,000-a-year consulting contract and a pension if he would cooperate with an internal investigation into the botched burglary.

But the indictment against Groat says that from May 1996 until about six weeks ago, he tried to extort more than \$500,000 from the intelligence agency. In exchange for the money, the government contends, Groat said he would refrain from telling foreign governments what he knew about the ways in which the CIA stole their secrets.

It was "the perfect extortion method," Assistant U.S. Attorney Ronald Walutes Jr. told the judge. The prosecutor said tapes of Groat's conversations with the FBI show that the dismissed spy "had great confidence" that the government would never indict him.

"He believed the agency would never risk the revelation of these secrets," Walutes said. "It is a gamble he took for himself, and he lost."

be the centerpiece of our relationship with India," said Karl F. Inderfurth, assistant secretary of state for South Asian affairs.

Vajpayee's government has taken a restrictive view of foreign investment in consumer products. Members of Richardson's delegation, however, suggested that the focus of private investors could easily shift from India's huge market to its monumental need for infrastructure, especially power

plants.

Last year, a report on India and Pakistan prepared by 28 specialists for the Council on Foreign Relations recommended that the United States should "significantly expand its bilateral economic, political and military ties with both countries, providing a broad array of incentives for each country to help bring about restraint in the proliferation area."

Washington Post

Apr. 17, 1998 Pg. 23

Good Geopolitics

Is NATO expansion directed against Russia? Of course it is.

Charles Krauthammer

Next week the Senate is due to vote on whether to admit Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic to NATO. It would be nice if we could have a straightforward debate on so momentous a question. Unfortunately, the administration is constrained from doing so. It is required to issue such pabulum as calling NATO expansion nothing more than extending the borders of peace; building new bridges; strengthening an alliance directed against no one in particular, certainly "not arrayed against Russia" (to quote the secretary of state).

This is all nice and good. It is, however, rubbish. In order not to offend the bear, the administration must understandably pretend that NATO expansion has nothing to do with Russia. Those not constrained by diplomatic niceties, however, can say the obvious: NATO, an alliance founded in that immortal formulation "to keep America in, Germany down, and Russia out," is expanding in the service of its historic and continuing mission: containing Russia.

Critics of NATO expansion see this reasoning as hopelessly retrograde. Why are we being so unfriendly to post-Soviet Russia? Isn't the Cold War over? Yes, but just because Russia is no longer an ideo-

logical rival does not mean that it has ceased to be a Great Power rival.

Russia, the largest country on the planet, has an imperial past, a troubled present and a potentially great future. It shows no sign of accepting the diminished role it has been offered as bit player and buddy to the United States and the Western alliance. A country that expanded at the rate of one Belgium every two years for 300 years does not easily learn the virtues of self-containment.

Consider: Two of the leading presidential candidates to succeed Boris Yeltsin are the nationalist Gen. Alexander Lebed, a potential Bonaparte, and the mayor of Moscow, Yuri Luzhkov. Luzhkov recently likened Latvia's government to Pol Pot's and accused it of "pursuing a consistent policy of genocide." This after the Latvian government dispersed marchers protesting the second-class status of Latvia's Russians. Luzhkov, mind you, is a moderate.

And both he and Lebed are noncommunists. They represent Russia's future. As for the present, Russia's foreign minister has gone to every length to embarrass and thwart the United States in an area as vital to American interests as the Persian Gulf.

This does not mean that the Russians are bad or that Czar Boris runs an evil empire. On the contrary. Russia is simply doing what comes naturally to a Great Power: pursuing its own interests in its region (as we do in ours, by the way).

For now, it is restricting its bullying to just near neighbors, the colonies it ruled during the

Soviet era: the Baltic States, Transcaucasia, Ukraine. (To say nothing of its "union" with Belarus.) This, while it is prostrate. When Russia regains its strength, however, as one day it undoubtedly will, it might seek to exert similar pressure on its awkwardly situated, relatively weak erstwhile satrapies in Central Europe.

Hence NATO expansion. It says to the world, and particularly to the Russians, that the future of Central Europe is settled. The no man's land is no more. Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic are now securely part of the American-

allied West. Finis. And if any Russians entertain other ideas, they can forget about it.

Why is this a good idea? Because the weakness, instability and unsettled state of Central Europe has been a temptation to its Great Power neighbors for all of this century and a major cause of its great wars. Germany's ambitions in Central Europe were a major cause of the Second World War. Similar Russian aspirations triggered the Cold War. (The struggle for supremacy in Central Europe played a significant role in the outbreak of World War I as well.)

The point of NATO expansion is to consign the struggle for Central Europe to the back pages of history -- the same pages that contain the story of such other unfortunately situated territories as Alsace and Lorraine. These provinces lying between France and Germany have, since 1870, exchanged hands four times and helped ignite three Franco-German wars. Today their status is so settled that the Alsace-Lorraine problem (like the even hoarier Schleswig-Holstein question) lives only in the pages of the densest history texts.

Moreover, Central Europe's accession to NATO is certain to take. It is wholly natural. The Central European peoples consider themselves part of the West. They have always considered the Soviet occupation of 1945-1989 an aberration. By rejoining the West, they are rejoining their own histories.

NATO expansion is simply a return to -- a ratification of -- normality. By ruling Central Europe out of bounds to Russia, NATO expansion takes one of this century's fatal temptations off the table. It is the easiest U.S. foreign policy call of the decade.

Washington Post

April 17, 1998

Pg. 23

The Irony of It All

Stephen S. Rosenfeld

UNITED NATIONS—The way an unapologetic Kofi Annan, the secretary general, sees it, the United Nations is doing well the thankless job the United States and its allies handed it when they let the gulf war end with a defiant Saddam Hussein still in power.

The United Nations is owed generous international thanks, he believes, for averting the attack on Iraq that the United States threatened just a few weeks ago, when Saddam broke off arms inspections. An attack almost certainly would not have located the intended special-weapons targets. It would have unleashed unpredictable regional consequences -- and, one might add, left Washington pretty lonely. It would have spelled the end of the international inspections that have located all the Iraqi special weapons so far found. It would have made Saddam Hussein again a hero.

Yet instead of praise, says Annan -- who by now is chortling over the rich irony of it all -- the U.N. is reaping political punishment. He performed, by informed consensus, prodigies of U.N. reform in response to a U.S. Congress that then was unable to cough up the money it had promised to pay American arrearages. His agreement of last Feb. 23 with Saddam Hussein on restoring arms in-

spections, and some of his words to his host in Baghdad, fed in the minds of some Americans, including me, the suspicion that the U.N. was becoming not Saddam Hussein's enforcer but his protector instead.

It was fair in February to wonder whether Annan was setting up a second inspections system that Saddam would play against the first. It is no less fair in April to note that these anxieties have so far not proved out. Granted, Saddam had a world of time to cheat before the second team took the field. That team, though it found nothing in them, got into places the first had been unable to crack. The U.N. inspectors Saddam wanted to fence out remain the working core of the new team. No one is complaining that the diplomats Annan added to it have clogged the process.

Annan insists he fully shares the powerful American interest in not only stripping the special weapons but in ensuring they are not rebuilt. Just as reclaiming Kuwait from Iraq took "men on the ground," American and other troops, so making inspections also requires "people on the ground," which requires in turn a measure of Iraqi consent.

He stands behind Richard Butler, the Australian chief inspector, who, he says, thinks that "some progress" has been made but that it will take another year, if Iraq cooperates effectively, to provide the necessary certification that Iraq is dirty bomb-free. Until that

happens, he says, the sanctions do not come under review. Even then long-term monitoring of suspect sites must go on "indefinitely." That the newly inspected "presidential sites" were found clean provides "no basis" for Russia and Egypt to say the time for lifting sanctions is already at hand. The Iraqi opening that brought inspectors into those sites was limited and "tactical" and needs to be made continuous and "strategic," he told Saddam.

I ask whether the American culture of trying to bring justice to the likes of Saddam Hussein contradicts the U.N. culture of universal acceptance. Not here, answers Annan: the key resolutions pressing Iraq to open up and disarm were unanimous. I report my shock at once seeing the Cambodian mass murderer Khieu Samphan lounging in a U.N. corridor. They get a seat but are not treated with the same respect, Annan says.

"Henry told me," says Annan, that he, Henry Kissinger, would not have sent Annan to Baghdad in February but that Annan had performed "brilliantly" what the Security Council -- including the United States -- instructed him to do. "Some on [Capitol] Hill" demand the removal of Saddam Hussein, but that was not part of Annan's Security Council mandate, which was to restore the inspections.

Annan is visibly troubled by the plight of Iraqi civilians. But he believes the approved food-for-oil loophole in the U.N. economic sanctions on Iraq can meet the "basic needs" of the

population. For its further national requirements, Iraq remains under a regime of sanctions tied to proven disarmament.

Annan is hopeful of nursing the "consensus" he now enjoys with the Clinton administration. Iraq's evident intention to treat the presidential-site inspections as its last obligation could bring an early test of whether that condition will endure.

New York Times
April 17, 1998

On My Mind
A.M. ROSENTHAL

The Execution Report

Next month, the month after that -- anytime it suits his interests, Saddam Hussein will again create a crisis that will bring the world press to Baghdad by the hundreds.

In preparation for that call, correspondents, editors and TV producers can help themselves and their audiences by studying United Nations Document E/CN.4/1998/67. Particular attention should be paid to the sections where Saddam executes Iraqis who annoy him, or at least has their legs or arms chopped off.

Right away would be a good time to start studying. Richard Butler, the director of U.N. arms inspectors in Iraq, has prepared a report critical of Iraq's failures to abide by its latest promises to get out of the way of the inspections. Saddam could call the Western press to

Baghdad to witness his wrath.

Saddam has learned that the best way to make an impression on Western public and diplomatic opinion is to collect the press in Baghdad, in and out, a yo-yo.

The journalists know Saddam is manipulating them. But they believe the story is what counts and that it is their job to cover it as best they can.

Right, but best means preparation. For the technology of coverage, the press is fully prepared by now -- what kind of equipment and crews, how many reporters in what mix of experience and talents.

But on the heart of the story the press too often is not prepared to be much more than Saddam's banjo -- he plucks, we twang.

How is Saddam regarded by the Iraqi people, and are they really stupid enough not to blame him for any of their sufferings and shortages?

The visiting press gets access to officials selected by the Saddam Government. But the press is also allowed to interview men and women in the street. Some are deposited where the cameras will be sure to find them, but sometimes they are Iraqis the journalists and their camera crews choose as they and their Iraqi monitors travel the city.

The Iraqis being questioned have never seen Document E/CN.4/1998/ 67. But they know the gist in their blood and terrors: the price of dissent, or insulting Saddam in any way he decides is insult, is immediate execution, or long jail sentences that could end suddenly, by unannounced execution -- free except for the bullet bill to the families.

The report is by Max van der Stoep, former Foreign Minister of The Netherlands and, since 1995, the U.N.'s special rapporteur on human rights in Iraq.

He has never been allowed into the country. But through information from breathtakingly brave Iraqis he reports to the U.N. General Assembly that 1,500 people were executed just last year, mostly for political reasons.

In Iraq that can mean belonging to one of the banned parties, or insulting the President -- or one army officer

raising a skeptical eyebrow to another.

Lesser punishments do exist -- like public amputation and private torture, plus mass deportation of Iraqi minorities from their homes, at a few hours' notice, or none.

If they did not know it before, the document is a teacher to the foreign press: a flick of the Saddam finger, and the man in the street who allows his mouth or facial expression to give the wrong answer becomes dead.

Iraqis did speak out under Saddam, once. That was immediately after his defeat by

the U.S. in the gulf war. Who ever thought the U.S. would be so suicidal as to let him live and rule? They spat on his picture. Then they learned better.

So of course the visiting reporters get only answers that will keep the head on the neck of the man in the street: The U.S. forces Iraqi children to die of illness; the U.S. is guilty of making adults go in want; Saddam is our hero, and savior. Their answers go right out to the world; what contempt Iraqis must have for Western journalists as they recite to them.

There's no "solution" as long as Saddam rules. But until then, foreign correspondents in Baghdad might remind viewers and readers of what faces Iraqis who tell the truth about Saddam's guilt. If reporters don't do it, their editors or producers should insist, not as an occasional afterthought but as a regular part of the reporting process.

Otherwise, we stand guilty of mocking and humiliating that man in the street, by asking questions he cannot answer and expect to go home to his family.

Washington Post

April 17, 1998

Pg. 23

Kosovo: Bosnia Deja Vu

By Ivo H. Daalder

With Secretary of State Madeleine Albright leading the way, the Clinton administration firmly insists that it will not "repeat the mistakes of the past" in responding to the Serb crackdown in Kosovo. Yet, rhetoric aside, U.S. actions have differed little from the way Washington responded to the blowup of Bosnia six years ago. Instead of exerting the kind of leadership that finally succeeded in ending the Bosnian war, the administration is repeating four fundamental mistakes.

The key fallacy -- then as now -- is insistence on acting only in concert with our partners in Europe. Given profound differences in perspective within the six-nation Contact Group, that leaves us with a least-common denominator policy. If Bosnia taught us anything, it is that subordinating U.S. policy to the dictates of allied unity ensures paralysis rather than forceful action.

Second, the method of choice today, as in 1992, is economic sanctions. Although sanctions may push the fragile Serb economy over the edge, as an instrument of pressure sanctions have drawbacks. If implemented by the Contact Group, sanctions hurt the

struggling market economies of Serbia's neighbors -- all of whom suffered serious economic harm during earlier rounds.

At the same time, the effectiveness of sanctions requires the Contact Group's willingness to fully implement them. But that leaves U.S. policy hostage to the whims of Russia and the European allies -- most of whom do not share Washington's umbrage at Milosevic's actions or are unwilling to take an economic hit. Indeed, the Contact Group's failure to agree to new sanctions in Bonn is emblematic of the problems that sole reliance on sanctions poses for U.S. policy.

A third critical mistake is insistence on conditioning any political solution to the conflict on maintaining the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia -- even though one party rejects this condition. Moreover, there's nothing magical about Yugoslavia's territory. It has existed in its current configuration only since 1992. We have only limited diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia. And it has no seat in the United Nations or the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

U.S. interests are best served by a resolution that is both peaceful and that promotes regional stability. It may well be that this involves some form of autonomy for Kosovo within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia -- perhaps as a third constitutive republic alongside Serbia and Montenegro. And it may be that independence is

not the best solution, because this could create similar demands on the part of the Albanian minority in Macedonia. But Kosovo's future autonomy, independence or partition is an issue for the parties to work out -- preferably with U.S. or Contact Group mediation -- not for outsiders to impose.

Finally, the administration is repeating its earlier mistake in Bosnia of being deliberately vague about the use of military force. Senior administration officials have said that "no options" have been ruled out and expressed a willingness "to use every appropriate tool at our command" to deal with this problem. But no official has repeated the so-called Christmas warning issued by President Bush in late 1992, which reportedly made clear that in "the event of conflict in Kosovo caused by Serbian action, the United States will be prepared to employ military force against the Serbians in Kosovo and in Serbia proper."

After years of making military threats in Bosnia and failing to follow through, the administration finally regained its credibility after the August 1995 bombing campaign against the Bosnian Serbs. It would be tragic to squander this credibility on repeating past mistakes by making military threats while having neither the plans nor the intention to follow them up. Instead, the administration must clarify the conditions in which military force will be used. There must be a clear red line -- for instance, a repeat of the kind of

massacres by Serb paramilitary police we saw at the beginning of March.

Clarity concerning the use of force against Serbia also is necessary to ensure that steps we and our allies might take to deploy NATO troops along the border in Albania and extending a beefed-up military presence in Macedonia are not

taken to mean by Belgrade that we're concerned only about preventing the spread of conflict beyond current borders and not about what happens inside Kosovo proper.

Our initial response to Serb atrocities in Kosovo has been all too reminiscent of previous failures in Bosnia. It is time to show we have learned the les-

sons of Bosnia that an effective response to unacceptable behavior cannot be confined to economic sanctions alone but must include a workable diplomatic framework and an evident willingness to use force. Above all, it requires concerted American leadership by demonstrating a willingness to go it

alone rather than compromising for the sake of allied unity.

The writer, associate professor at the University of Maryland's School of Public Affairs, worked on U.S. policy toward Bosnia on the National Security Council in 1995-1996.

Baltimore Sun

April 17, 1998

Pg. 1

Military surgeons get trauma lessons

■ **Training:** Military surgeons fine-tune their skills at Shock Trauma, where injuries can simulate battle wounds.

By DIANA K. SUGG
SUN STAFF

The nation's military surgeons, working in an era of peace, are getting little of the experience they need most: treating horribly injured patients. They're turning to the Maryland Shock Trauma Center in Baltimore and others across the country, where victims of urban violence, car crashes and industrial accidents are almost like wounded soldiers.

About 150 surgeons from the Army, Navy and Air Force, meeting here through tomorrow, talked yesterday about the changing nature of military medicine. In the next few days, they will get refresher classes in the fine points of limb injuries, amputations and field anesthesia at Shock Trauma at the University of Maryland Medical Center. But they will also hash out ways to bridge the gap between the ordinary surgery they do daily and the extraordinary demands they might face.

The surgeons spend most of their time caring for 11 million military personnel, retirees and dependents. The doctors remove gall bladders and perform C-sections in comfortable military hospitals stocked with MRIs and specialists. But they must also be able to deal with the

battlefield, where blown-off legs and bullets embedded in muscle and bone are routine. And there they often won't have the help of specialists or the latest scanners.

"We need to do more training," said

Rear Adm. Michael L. Cowan, a physician and deputy director for medical readiness at the Pentagon. "This is recognized by the organization."

A report released this month from the General Accounting Office calls on the Department of Defense to develop a long-term strategy to train military medical personnel in trauma care. But because of their workloads, many surgeons struggled to get permission to attend the conference. The surgeons acknowledged they need more than a few days of classes.

The numbers tell the story. A 1995 Congressional Budget Office report found that only 5 percent of the cases that military medical personnel encounter match cases they would face on the battlefield. But 98 percent of the cases at a civilian trauma center match battlefield injuries.

"They're more similarities than there once were," said Dr. Thomas Scalea, chief of the Maryland Shock Trauma Center. He attributes that to the use of larger and more powerful guns on the streets.

Some high-volume centers like Shock Trauma have been quietly training small numbers of military physicians for years. Now, Shock Trauma wants to expand the program, bringing in more physicians and professionals like nurses, to create military medical teams that could be quickly deployed.

"So if someone decides they need to be in Somalia, you've got

people to rock 'n' roll," said Dr. Howard Champion, director of research at Shock Trauma. "Military people should be training here. It doesn't give you the exact same situation, but it prepares you better than gall bladder patients and big-toe surgery."

About 6,000 patients a year — one of the highest volumes in the country — go through Shock Trauma. Roughly 35 percent suffer a penetrating injury like a stab wound or a gunshot. The remaining 65 percent of patients have blunt trauma from car crashes, falls or industrial accidents.

Even after training at a place like Shock Trauma, experts say, military surgeons must learn that some techniques are unique to the battlefield. In civilian trauma systems, for instance, the use of tourniquets to stop bleeding is discouraged. But in a war, the tourniquet is the most reasonable way to stop bleeding until the patient can reach medical care.

The issue of medical readiness surfaced during the Persian Gulf war, when physicians inside and outside of the Department of Defense said military health personnel weren't prepared to care for severely injured soldiers. According to the GAO report, many military medical personnel, including physicians and nurses, had either never treated trauma patients or had no recent trauma experience.

On one Navy hospital ship, for example, only two of 16 surgeons had recent trauma surgical experience. Also, none of the more than 100 medics at a surgical support company "had ever seen actual advanced trauma life support given to a trauma patient," according to the report.

Dr. George R. Dulabon, a 33-year-old surgeon stationed at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in North Carolina, said he fears he may be in that situation himself. He mostly cares for elderly people. And considering the downsizing of military hospitals and shifting of work to the private sector, Dulabon says he's lucky to remove a gall bladder once a month.

He's tried to work with the local trauma center at East Carolina

University. But similar to other military surgeons around the country, he has been stymied by bureaucratic issues — such as whether he needs malpractice insurance.

"I'm trapped in a situation where I can't do what I was trained to do," said Dulabon. "If you don't do it on a regular basis, your skills are gone. You lose confidence to handle major injuries. This will mean unnecessary deaths in a wartime situation."

Baltimore Sun
April 17, 1998 Pg. 17

Use of force suggested in war crimes arrests

REUTERS

WASHINGTON — Prominent world figures urged the United States and its allies yesterday to use force if necessary to arrest about 50 indicted war criminals at large in the former Yugoslavia and bring them to trial.

Left free, indicted war criminals would perpetuate a reign of terror and lawlessness, making peace and reconciliation impossible, said a task force of the 20th Century Fund, a New York-based private research group, that included financier George Soros and Nobel Peace Prize laureate Elie Wiesel.

Chairman Richard Goldstone, the first chief prosecutor at the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague, Netherlands, and a member of South Africa's Constitutional Court, said arrests are urgently needed.

The 340-page report said many of the fugitives live in towns patrolled by the NATO-led peace force in Bosnia, and called for using military force if necessary.

USA Today

April 17, 1998

Pg. 14

Pol Pot evaded justice, but what of other war criminals?

In life, death sometimes cheats justice. So it was Wednesday night. Long-delayed hope for justice in Cambodia slipped away in a tidy jungle hut where Pol Pot, one of this century's most dastardly butchers, died in his sleep.

Many Cambodians wept. Not in relief at the demise of a man who'd slaughtered two million of his countrymen in one of history's most bizarre social upheavals. But because the families of his victims were denied even the simple pleasure of a final accounting.

All too often, the worst of the world's villains seem to ride the easy wave out. Adolf Hitler, who murdered 11 million innocent civilians, escaped through suicide. Zaire's Mobutu Sese Seko, who impoverished his nation and brutalized its people, died in luxurious exile of natural causes last year.

Still cheating death and justice: Dictator Idi Amin, who oversaw the death of tens of thousands of Ugandans, now strolls the streets of Jiddah, a protected guest of the Saudi government. Gen. Augusto Pinochet, under whose regime 3,000 Chileans vanished or were killed, holds the rank and prestige of senator-for-life. And there's Saddam Hussein.

It's a powerful argument for swift accountability, especially for murderous thugs still within grasp.

Bosnia is home to many, most notably former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic. Until recently, the well-guarded Karadzic flaunted his freedom while U.S. and other

NATO troops looked the other way. He dined in public and tooled around towns in his Mercedes Benz while under indictment on charges related to the genocide of 250,000 Bosnians. NATO commanders had made clear that Karadzic had nothing to fear from allied troops. The reason: fear that his capture might restart the violence that ripped Bosnia apart.

In recent days, Karadzic hasn't had it quite as easy. Now in hiding, he's running short on cash and bodyguard loyalty. And for the first time, he's talking surrender to the Serbs.

Since last July, NATO troops have pursued some of the lesser war crime suspects, conducting four operations that netted middle men. Still at large are major war crimes villain Ratko Mladic, the military commander of the Bosnian Serbs, and 50 other Serbs, Croats and Muslims indicted by an international tribunal set up to deal with Bosnia's murderers.

They need to be pursued. But with war criminals also roaming free from Rwanda to Cambodia, a more enduring effort is also needed. In June, 140 governments meeting in Rome will decide how to press ahead with plans for a permanent court that could try war crimes. If the court is given adequate authority, it could add lasting pressure to punish the most infamous butchers and deter others.

Pol Pot's untimely demise robbed Cambodia of justice for the victims of its killing fields. That does not have to happen in Bosnia or anywhere else where mass murderers have been allowed to escape justice.

European Stars & Stripes

April 17, 1998

Pg. 1

'He kept me and my husband apart'

By Amee Seabolt
Washington bureau

WASHINGTON — When she awoke at the hospital, he stood at her side with his hand in hers. A friend, a confidant. While her fear had subsided by words of good news from doctors, the emotional shock lingered. She didn't have cancer, but Donna-maria Carpino was still scared and a bit lonely. The man at her side wasn't her

husband, but rather his boss, Maj. Gen. David R. Hale.

His words, while compassionate, were also cruel. What he said did not comfort or reassure her, she said. Instead, she said, he told her that her husband of seven years didn't love her anymore, and that he chose to be in the arms of another woman — a fellow officer — rather than stand at her bedside in her time of need. Hale told her it was he she should believe

and love. Carpino now says the words Hale spoke that day were lies, but in her vulnerable state in January 1997 she began to believe them and doubt her husband's fidelity and love for her.

A year later, after a four-month affair with Hale and a divorce from her husband, Carpino, who has assumed her maiden name, would tell her story to Pentagon investigators. Less than a month after that,

Hale, who then had served four months in the No. 2 position in the Army Inspector General's office, would ask to retire. Eight days after he requested retirement, Hale was out of the Army.

Too quick, Carpino says, especially since investigators had not had the time to substantiate her charges. To date, Hale has made no public statements about Carpino's allegations, and The Stars and Stripes has

been unable to contact him. His attorney, Lt. Col. William Killgallen of Fort Gordon, Ga., declined to comment Wednesday and referred all inquiries to Army public affairs officials. Army officials have said they cannot comment until the investigation is complete.

Carpino's complaint against Hale alleges sexual misconduct, forcible sodomy, false imprisonment and religious discrimination. But in an interview with Stars and Stripes, Carpino said her complaint is about trust and abuse of power.

"It is not just about the sex," she said. "He did so much more to us."

Carpino said she believes she and her husband, an Army colonel, were manipulated by Hale, then commander of the Allied Land Forces Southeastern Europe in Izmir, Turkey. She believes Hale set out to drive a wedge between the couple with words and deeds. Last week in the Alexandria, Va., office of her attorney, Charles Gittins, Carpino recalled that day at the hospital.

"He told me then that he loved me and held my hand and tried to comfort me," she said, but he also told her ex-husband was having an affair with a lieutenant colonel in his office, something Hale had hinted at before. After being released from the hospital, Carpino resumed her unofficial duties of helping the general plan social events. It was in this capacity that Carpino and Hale saw each other frequently.

Carpino said that for the next few months, every time her ex-husband was late or sent way on a business trip, Hale would tell her he was with the female officer. "I was so hurt. I didn't want to believe it, but over time I started to believe it. My husband was always gone, and we were not talking."

In March 1997, Hale told her several officers in her husband's unit were considering pressing adultery charges against him. She said Hale promised to protect him, but he wanted her to make a physical commitment to him in return. Despite how angry she was at her husband, Carpino said she did not want to ruin his career, and she agreed to become Hale's lover.

Her ex-husband's "career al-

ways came first," she said. "I'm really proud of the things he has done. I was angry with him, but I did not want to destroy him or his career."

The affair lasted until June 1997, when she filed for divorce. With her marriage in disarray and divorce papers filed, she said Hale finally told her the adultery charges against her husband were bogus.

"He told me that he lied to me to get close to me," she said. "I was so angry and mad. I didn't know whom to believe anymore. Now, I understand why he kept me and my husband apart."

Now, she wishes she would have talked to her then-husband before things got worse. She said Hale's interference just seemed to further complicate an already tense period between them. She says Hale even deceived her husband into doubting her stability and intentions.

"At one point, (Hale) told me that it was his fault for allowing my wife to get so close to him," said Carpino's ex-husband during a telephone interview. "He told me he would crush the crush. I suspected that something was going on, but Hale told me again and again that there was not."

Carpino's ex-husband, who has a different last name and is still on active duty, requested that his name not be used. Hale ordered Carpino's ex-husband to undergo two medical examinations after her ex-husband discovered divorce papers at the couple's government quarters in June 1997, she said. She said Hale told her that her ex-husband had become so depressed he had a drug overdose and was dangerous.

Carpino's ex-husband said he never took any drugs.

"My medical records will prove, if I ever need to take them to court, that I did not overdose," he said during the interview last week. "I was depressed because my marriage was falling apart, but that was it."

He said he was ordered to have a mental evaluation at the local clinic, where it was determined that he was fine.

"Then, General Hale ordered me to go to the hospital in Landstuhl (Germany) for more evaluations," he said.

"After a few days, I was released. I was fine and not a threat to anyone."

Upon her ex-husband's arrival back in Turkey, Carpino said, Hale had two of his senior officers greet him.

"When I told them (the officers) that all I wanted to do was to see my wife and son, they told me that I was not allowed to go to my quarters by orders of General Hale," he said. He was escorted to a local hotel.

"(Hale) told me that my husband was dangerous, while he forced my husband to stay away. Isn't that false imprisonment?" Carpino said.

Now, Carpino shares a home in Occoquan, Va., with her ex-spouse, mainly for financial reasons, she contends. She kept custody of her 6-year-old son and is making peace with her former husband.

"We're friends now," she said. "We talk a lot more and

even go out to movies."

The fear that Hale once commanded over her has been replaced with pure determination — her bottom line is justice and accountability for the general's actions, she said. Carpino says she cannot be humiliated or embarrassed more than she already has.

She has taken two lie-detector tests at her own expense to add substance to her allegations, she said. One of the tests was taken Feb. 25, before Hale's retirement. The second was April 5.

Tensions may have eased between her and her ex-husband, but a reconciliation is not in the works, she said. Both admit too much damage has occurred to salvage their once-happy marriage.

"Our marriage was fine until David R. Hale came into our lives," her ex-husband said.

Chicago Sun-Times Apr. 16, 1998 Pg. 29

Hysteria prevails

Rarely have politicians and self-appointed environmental and community "activists" raised demagoguery to such a fever pitch. It is no wonder that in the face of their distortions and phony emotional pitches that an East Chicago, Ind., recycling company said enough is enough and demanded to get out of a Navy contract to recycle napalm into a safe and useful industrial fuel.

Not only do the company, Pollution Control Industries, and its employees lose, but so does the regional economy, which, like it or not, is heavily dependent on the hydrocarbon processing industry. However, the biggest losers in all this are public trust and truth.

The truth is that napalm can be transported safely and reprocessed. Reflecting the scientific view on this is Jimmie Oxley, a chemistry professor at the University of Rhode Island, who advises the federal government on the safe handling of explosives and other dangerous materials. Asked if it is dangerous to ship and process napalm, she told us: "Not at all. Keeping around such stuff that's old is always the problem. So you ship it and get rid of it." She described the Navy's plan for recycling the napalm as "a fine idea" and praised the military's record for safety in the shipping and handling of such dangerous materials.

The truth also is that napalm, a gelatinous mixture of gasoline and thickeners, is not as dangerous as other, more common materials, such as natural gas and the bottle of propane (Oxley called it the "propane bomb") attached to house trailers. "All these are dangerous [materials], but we know how to handle them," Oxley said. An example is the tanker full of explosive gasoline that we all pass on the interstate without a second thought.

All sorts of side issues have been raised by the recycling opponents, including the inadvertent acceptance by the company of a PCB material. No argument, the company must meet all safety and environmental standards. And yes, perhaps the Navy could have been more savvy in its education and public relations efforts.

But in all honesty, the real issue was the napalm and the emotional images it conjures up as a horrible weapon of war. Even if

the company were as neat and clean as Disney World, the unfair and ill-informed campaign still would have been waged by Illinois politicians, including Democratic Representatives Rod Blagojevich and Jesse Jackson Jr., Republican Rep. Jerry Weller and Democratic Senators Richard Durbin and Carol Moseley-Braun.

Based on their logic, we suppose they will next demand that any and all activities that are more dangerous than napalm shipping and recycling be halted. Close down the area's refineries and petrochemical plants. Turn off those pipelines. Shut down Interstate 80, and ship all that stuff through Indianapolis. Terminate Chicago as the nation's rail hub. Ground all those O'Hare flights, each of which contains gallons and gallons of even more explosive fuel.

Then we will be perfectly safe, ignorant and broke.

Washington Post

April 17, 1998 Pg. 26

Israeli, Jordanian Leaders Discuss Impasse

JERUSALEM -- Israeli Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu and King Hussein of Jordan met for surprise talks on the stalled Middle East peace process, Israeli officials said. The previously unannounced meeting at a hotel in the Red

Sea resort of Eilat, Israel, was the first between the two leaders since last November.

Netanyahu's spokesman Shai Bazak said the two hours of talks had focused on the peace process and bilateral relations. "Both sides expressed the importance that they attach to pushing the peace process forward," Bazak said.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer

April 17, 1998

Pg. C4

Navy may reassign five of Bremerton's six ships

By ED OFFLEY

PI MILITARY REPORTER

Puget Sound Naval Shipyard may lose five of the six ships assigned to the Bremerton base within the next three years, and there is no immediate plan to replace them with other ships, Navy officials said yesterday.

The losses would cut the number of uniformed military personnel in Bremerton from 6,332 to 3,450, a reduction of 2,882 sailors. However, combined with the 8,857 full-time civilian shipyard employees in Bremerton, the cuts would constitute only a 19 percent reduction in work force, according to information released from the shipyard and Pacific Fleet Naval Surface Forces headquarters.

Rear Adm. William Center, commander of Naval Surface Group Pacific Northwest, told the Bremerton Sun newspaper this week that the restructuring would result in a savings that could be redirected to pay for new ship construction.

The plan has not yet been approved by Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Jay Johnson, said Cmdr. Bill Fenick, center spokesman.

The shipyard is home port for the aircraft carrier USS Carl Vinson, the nuclear cruiser USS California and four Navy supply ships. A second cruiser, the USS Arkansas, is undergoing inactivation at the shipyard pending decommissioning in October.

Under a plan being reviewed by the Navy's leadership, eight combat stores ships, including four assigned to Bremerton, will be decommissioned from the Navy with newer ones to be transferred to the Military Sealift

Command, a naval component that operates a fleet of civilian-crewed auxiliary ships.

The proposal calls for removing the stores ships USS Rainier and USS Bridge from active service in 1999 and 2002, while the older ships USS Sacramento and USS Camden would be mothballed in 2000 and 2003.

The Rainier, one of the Navy's newest support ships, arrived at Bremerton in 1995, and the Bridge hasn't even been commissioned yet. Ceremonies to place the Bridge in commission are scheduled in Bremerton in August.

Once transferred to the Military Sealift Command, it is likely the Rainier and Bridge would be based overseas, with civilian crews rotating in to operate them, said a Navy official familiar with the plan. The ships would return to the United States every year or so for major maintenance.

In a separate development, the California, one of the Navy's last nuclear-powered cruisers, will be decommissioned soon after it returns to Bremerton in June after a five-month deployment in the eastern Pacific in support of U.S. counter-drug operations, officials said.

Only the carrier Carl Vinson and its crew of 3,078 would not be affected by the plans.

Navy officials said the proposal doesn't signal any loss of commitment for operating in the Pacific Northwest, although there is no plan to replace the ships at this time.

"As ships get commissioned, we are always looking at where we will station them," said Cmdr. Bruce Cole, a spokesman for the Pacific Fleet

surface force, which has 54 frigates, destroyers and cruisers. Cole said none of the new destroyers coming into the fleet are designated to be assigned at Bremerton.

In a separate move, two ships based in Yokosuka, Japan, will transfer to the Everett Naval Station on May 5, Cole said. The destroyer USS Rodney Davis and frigate USS Fife will replace the destroyers USS Callaghan, which was decommissioned last month, and the USS Chandler, scheduled for retirement next year.

■ P-I reporter Ed Offley

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

President Suleyman Demirel and other leaders, said he would urge Turkey and Greece in a visit next Tuesday to settle their differences peacefully.

But he made clear that Washington would seriously consider legitimate requests from Turkey and Greece for warplanes, tanks, attack helicopters and other weapons in ambitious plans by both countries to modernize their armed forces.

"I think that we can separate out the arms issue from the issues involving both the Aegean and Cyprus," Cohen said, adding that it was premature to predict what any final U.S. decision might be.

He said the United States did not want to contribute to arms escalation in the region, but noted that both nations were also shopping with other arms suppliers.

The secretary told reporters aboard his aircraft in response to questions that he had no intention of becoming involved in an internal dispute in Turkey in which government and military leaders recently pledged to continue a crackdown on Islamic radicalism.

Cohen said the United States supported Turkey's constitutional, democratic government, which mandates secular rule in a country where the population is mostly Moslem.

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